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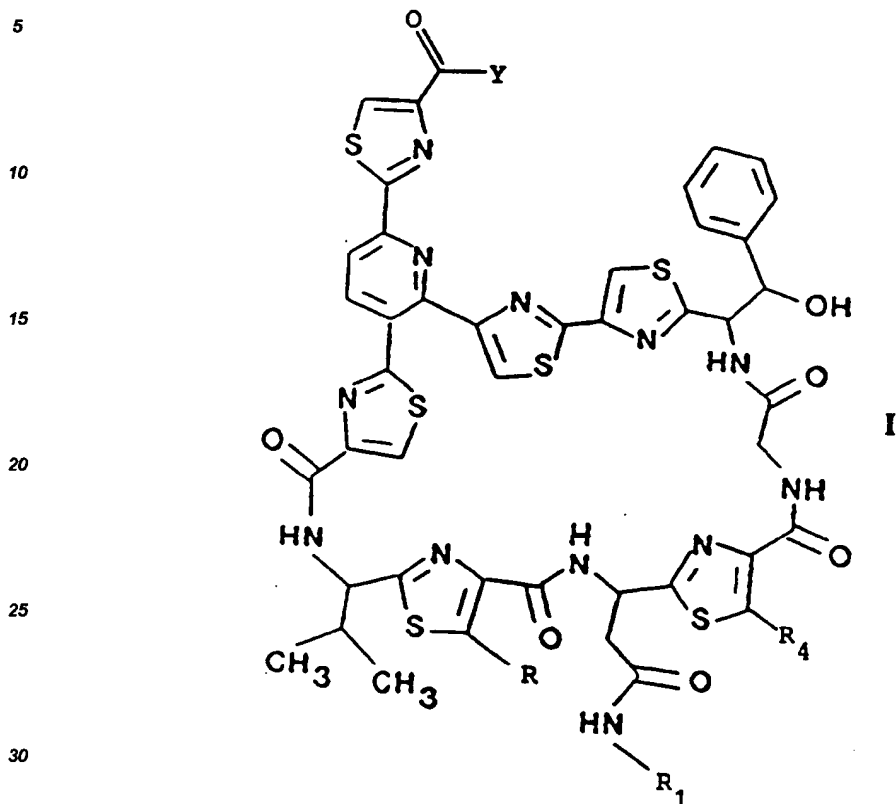
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⑱ Amides of antibiotic ge 2270 factors.

⑲ The present invention is directed to novel amide derivatives of antibiotic GK 2270 compounds and a process for preparing them. Said amide derivatives are antimicrobial agents active against gram positive bacteria as well as gram negative bacteria.

EP 0 494 078 A1

The present invention is directed to novel amide derivatives of antibiotic GE 2270 having the following formula I

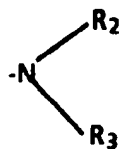


wherein

35 R represents:
hydrogen,
hydroxymethyl, or
methoxymethyl;

40 R₁ represents:
hydrogen, or
methyl;

Y represents:
a group of formula



wherein:

55 **R₂** **represents:**
hydrogen,
(C₁-C₄)alkyl,
amino(C₂-C₄)alkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylamino-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, or
di-(C₁-C₄)alkylamino-(C₁-C₄)alkyl;

R₃

represents:

hydrogen,

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a linear or branched (C₁-C₁₄)alkyl group bearing from 1 to 3 substituents selected from: carboxy, sulfo, phosphono, amino which may be optionally protected with a lower alkoxy carbonyl or a benzyloxycarbonyl group, (C₁-C₄)alkylamino wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with a carboxy group, di-(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, hydroxy, halo, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with a carboxy group, (C₁-C₄)alkoxycarbonyl, mercapto, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with a carboxy group, phenyl which may be optionally substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from carboxy, sulfo, hydroxy, halo and mercapto, carbamyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbamyl wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from carboxy, amino, (C₁-C₄)alkylamino and di-(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, di-(C₁-C₄)alkylcarbamyl wherein the alkyl moieties together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may also represent a saturated 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may optionally be substituted with a carboxy or a carbamyl group on one of the ring carbons and may optionally contain a further heterogroup selected from O, S and N, benzoylamino wherein the phenyl group may be substituted from 1 to 3 hydroxy group, a nitrogen containing 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring which may be unsaturated, partially saturated or wholly saturated and may contain 1 to 3 further heteroatoms selected from N, S and O wherein one of the carbons of the ring may optionally bear a group carboxy, sulfo, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl and sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl and the ring nitrogen atom may optionally be substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl,

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carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl, and benzyl;

(C₃-C₆)alkenyl, optionally substituted by carboxy or sulfo;

1-deoxy-1-glucityl;

2-deoxy-2-glucosyl;

a fully saturated 5 to 7 membered nitrogen containing heterocyclic ring wherein the nitrogen atom may be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl or benzyl and one or two carbons of the ring skeleton may bear a substituent selected from (C₁-C₄)alkyl, carboxy and sulfo;

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or R₂ and R₃

taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom represent a fully saturated 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may optionally contain a further heteroatom selected from O, S and N, and may optionally bear one or two substituents on the ring carbons selected from (C₁-C₄)alkyl, benzyl, carboxy, sulfo, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, and sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl;

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R₄

represents:

hydrogen,

methyl, or

hydroxymethyl;

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with the proviso that when R₄ is hydrogen or hydroxymethyl, then simultaneously R is methoxymethyl and R₁ is methyl;

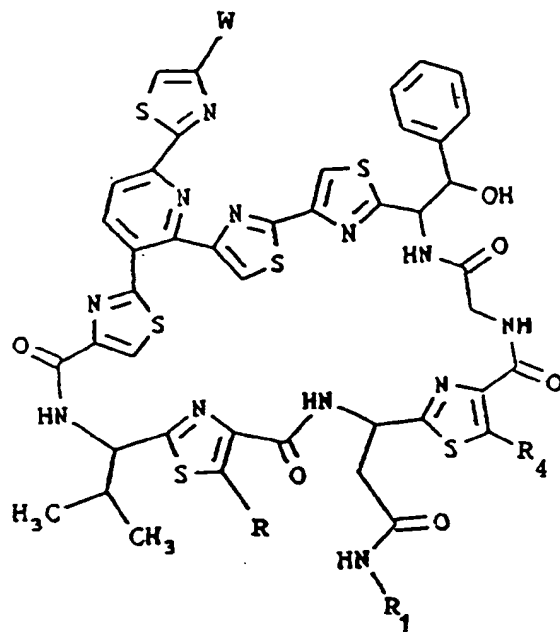
and the pharmaceutically addition salts thereof.

This invention includes also a process for preparing the compounds of this invention from the corresponding starting compounds of formula (II)

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II

wherein W is a carboxylic function or an activated ester thereof.

25 Antibiotic GE 2270 is prepared by culturing a sample of Planobispora rosea ATCC 53773 or a producing variant or mutant thereof and isolating the desired antibiotic substance from the mycelium and/or the fermentation broth. Planobispora rosea ATCC 53773 was isolated from a soil sample and deposited on June 14, 1988 with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852 Maryland, U.S.A., under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty.

30 The strain has been accorded accession number ATCC 53773.

Antibiotic GE 2270 factor A is the main component of the antibiotic GE 2270 complex.

Antibiotic GE 2270 factor A and Planobispora rosea ATCC 53773 are described in European Patent Application Publication No. 359062.

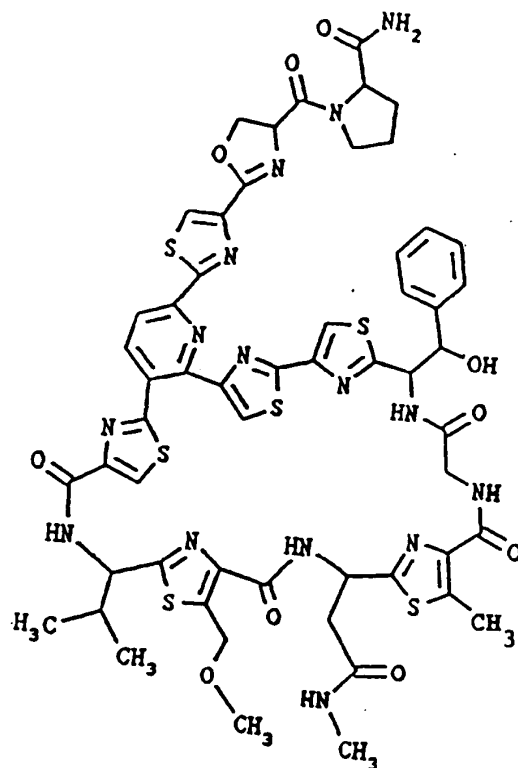
Recent studies showed that antibiotic GE 2270 factor A can be represented by the following general formula

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III

When antibiotic GE 2270 factor A is treated under selective hydrolysis conditions some derivatives named antibiotic GK 2270 factor A₁, A₂ and A₃ are obtained. Said factors A₁, A₂ and A₃ and the hydrolysis process for preparing then is disclosed in the European Patent Application Publication No. 406745 and U.S. Patent Application No. 547,647.

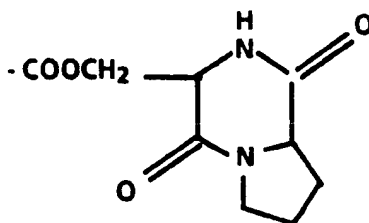
Generally, the above mentioned hydrolytic conditions involve the use of mixtures of buffered or unbuffered aqueous acid media and polar organic solvents. The reaction temperature varies depending on factors such as the strength and the concentration of the acid employed, and is generally comprised between -10°C and 90°C. Also the reaction time varies considerably depending on parameters such as the temperature, the acid strength and its concentration; generally, it may vary from a few minutes to several hours.

In general, when milder hydrolysis conditions are employed, e.g. shorter reaction time and lower temperature or lower acid strength or concentration, antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₁ is normally obtained, while stronger hydrolysis conditions yield antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂. To obtain antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃, still more drastic hydrolysis conditions are necessary.

While antibiotic GK 2270 factors A₂ and A₃ can be directly utilized as the starting materials for the production of the compounds of this invention, antibiotic GK 2270 factor A₁ is not suitable as the starting material for direct production of the compounds of this invention; however, it can be utilized as a precursor of the said starting materials as it will be explained further.

Antibiotic GE 2270 factors A₂ and factor A₃ are characterized by having an ester and a carboxy function respectively in the upper part of the molecule. In particular, it has been found that antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂ and factor A₃ can be represented by the above defined formula II wherein:

W represents COOH (antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃) or the ester moiety (antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂)



R is methoxymethyl,

R₁ is methyl and

R₄ is methyl.

Both antibiotic GK 2270 factor A₂ and factor A₃ (and mixture thereof) can be used as suitable starting materials for the production of the compounds of the invention, even if factor A₃ is the preferred one. Factor A₂ may be employed directly as an activated ester or may be converted to factor A₃ by drastic acid hydrolysis conditions, as mentioned above, or by basic hydrolysis with diluted alkali (as described in European Patent Application Publication No. 406745 and U.S. Patent Application No. 547,647).

It was recently found (European Patent Application Publication No. 451486 and U.S. Patent Application No. 665,612) that other minor components can be isolated from the cultures of *Planobispora rosea* ATCC 53773 or an antibiotic GE 2270 producing variant or mutant thereof. In particular, they are found in the mycelium and also in the fermentation broths of the cultured microorganism.

A preferred procedure for recovering said minor components of antibiotic GE 2270 from the mycelium includes extracting the filtered or centrifugated mycelium with a water-miscible organic solvent, concentrating the extracts and recovering the crude antibiotic substance by precipitation, optionally with the addition of a precipitating agent, by extraction of the aqueous residue with a water-immiscible organic solvent or by adsorption chromatography followed by elution of the desired product from the absorption matrix.

It was recently found (European Patent Application No. 91114667.8) that a further minor component (factor C_{2a}) can be isolated from the same culture of *Planobispora rosea* ATCC 53773 described above.

The physico-chemical characteristics of antibiotic GE 2270 C_{2a} are the following:

A) The ultraviolet absorption spectrum recorded with a Perkin Elmer Model 320 spectrometer exhibit the following absorption maxima:

Solvent	UV max (nm)
0.1 M HCl	245-250 (shoulder) 300-315
0.1 M KOH	245-250 (shoulder) 300-315
Phosphate buffer pH 7.38	245-250 (shoulder) 300-315
Methanol	245-250 (shoulder) 300-315

B) The ¹H-NMR spectrum of antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a} was recorded at 250 MHz with a Bruker spec-

trometer. The spectrum of the antibiotic in DMSO-d₆ (hexadeuterodimethylsulfoxide) using TMS as the internal standard (0.00 ppm) exhibits the following groups of signals [δ , ppm, m] (s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, m=multiplet, Py=pyridine, Tz=thiazole)

9.03, d, (NH); 8.70, d, (2NH's); 8.60, s, 8.54, s, 8.29, s, and 7.38, s, (Tz CH's); 8.48, m, (glycine NH); 8.43, d, and 8.27, d, (Py CH's); 7.35-7.20, m, (aromatic CH's and primary amide NH); 6.98, s (primary amide NH); 6.04, d, (OH); 5.80, t (OH); 5.35-5.15, m, (α CH's); 5.04, m, (phenylserine β CH); 4.98, s [CH₂(OCH₃)]; 4.87, d, [CH₂(OH)]; 4.81, m and 4.56, m, (oxazoline CH₂); 4.35-3.75, m, (CH₂ of glycine and prolineamide CH's); 3.39, s, (OCH₃); 2.71, m, and 1-30, m, (CH₂ of asparagine); 2.48, d, (NCH₃ of N-methylasparagine); 2.22-1.80, m, (isopropyl CH and prolineamide CH's); 0.88 and 0.84, d, (valine CH₃'s)

C) Antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a} shows retention time (R_t) of 12.6 min and retention time relative to antibiotic GE 2270 factor A (R_t 16.6 min) of 0.76 when analyzed with the following reverse phase HPLC system: Column: Bakerbond® C8 (5 μ m) 4.6x250 mm (Bakerbond® is a trade name for reverse phase octylsilyl silica gel HPLC columns supplied by J.T. Baker Research Product, Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865 USA) Flow rate: 1.8 ml/min

Phase A: CH₃CN:tetrahydrofuran:40 mM HCOONH₄ 40:40:20

Phase B: CH₃CN:tetrahydrofuran:40 mM HCOONH₄ 10:10:80

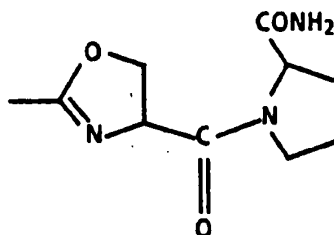
Elution: linear gradient from 20% to 30% of Phase A in 20 min

Detection: UV 254 nm

D) The main FAB-MS peak of antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a} is 1306 daltons. This corresponds most likely to the lowest isotope of the protonated molecular ion. The analysis was performed on a Kratos MS-50 double focusing mass spectrometer, using 8 kV accelerating voltage and a saddle field atom gun with Xe gas (2x10⁻⁶ torr pressure indicated on the source ion gauge) at 6 kV voltage and 1 mA current. The antibiotic for the FAB-MS analysis was mixed with a thioglycerol matrix containing 0.1 M acetic acid.

Some of said minor components of antibiotic GE 2270 (i.e. factors B₁, B₂, C₁, C₂, C_{2a}, D₁, D₂ and E) may be represented by the general formula II mentioned above wherein

W represents the moiety:



R represents respectively hydrogen for GE 2270 factors C₁ and D₁, methyl for factor B₂, hydroxymethyl for factors D₂ and E and methoxymethyl for factors B₁, C₂ and C_{2a};

R₁ represents hydrogen for GE 2270 factors B₁; D₁ and E and methyl for GE 2270 factors B₂, C₁, C₂, C_{2a} and D₂; and

R₄ represents hydrogen for GE 2270 factor C₂, methyl for GE 2270 factors B₁, B₂, C₁, D₁, D₂ and E and hydroxymethyl for factor C_{2a}.

When antibiotic GE 2270 factors D₁, D₂ and E or mixture thereof are treated by the same hydrolytic process outlined above (and described in European Patent Application Publication No. 406745 and U.S. Patent Application No. 547,647) for preparing antibiotic GE 2270 factors A₂ and A₃ from antibiotic GE 2270 factor A, the common moiety W cited above is hydrolyzed to a carboxy moiety leaving the substituents R, R₁ and R₄ unaltered.

Therefore, the derivatives of formula II wherein W is a carboxy or an activated ester function, R is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl, R₁ is hydrogen or methyl and R₄ is hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl, with the proviso that when R₄ is hydrogen or hydroxymethyl then R is methoxymethyl and R₁ is methyl, can be used as starting material of the present invention. It has to be clear that as with other microorganisms, the characteristics of the GE 2270 producing strains are subject to variation. For example, artificial variants and mutants of the strain can be obtained by treatment with various known mutagens, such as U.V. rays, X-rays, high frequency waves, radioactive rays, and chemicals such as nitrous acid, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-guanidine, and many others. All natural and artificial variants and mutants which belong to a species of the genus Planobispora and produce antibiotic GE 2270 are deemed equivalent to strain Planobispora rosea ATCC 53773 for the

purposes of this invention.

As used herein, the term "alkyl", either alone or in combination with other substituents, includes both straight and branched hydrocarbons groups; more particularly, "(C₁-C₁₄)alkyl" represents a straight or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon chain of 1 to 14 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl, butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 1-hexyl, 2-hexyl, 3-hexyl, 3,3-dimethyl-1-butyl, 4-methyl-1-pentyl and 3-methyl-1-pentyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl and tetradecyl; likewise, "(C₁-C₄)alkyl" represents a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain of 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as those alkyl of 1 to 4 carbons exemplified above.

As described above the "(C₁-C₁₄)alkyl" moiety may bear 1 to 3 substituents.

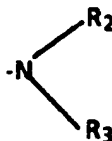
The term "halo" represents a halogen atom radical selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

As used herein, the term "(C₃-C₈)alkenyl" means an alkylene radical having three to six carbon atoms and a double bond; it comprises propenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 2-methylpropenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl and so on, which may be optionally substituted with a carboxy or a sulfo group.

The expression "a nitrogen containing 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring which may contain 1 to 3 further heteroatoms selected from N, S and O" according to the present invention includes unsaturated, partially saturated and wholly saturated ring system such as pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, oxazole, oxazoline, oxazolidine, pyrazoline, pyrazolidine, thiazolidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, pyrroline, imidazole, imidazolidine, thiadiazole, oxadiazole and tetrazole.

In said "nitrogen containing 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring" 1 to 3 ring carbons may optionally bear a group carboxy, sulfo, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl and sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl and the ring nitrogen atom may optionally be substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl, and benzyl.

The expression "fully saturated 5-7 membered nitrogen containing heterocyclic ring wherein the nitrogen atom may be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl or benzyl" identifies a fully saturated heterocycle of 5-7 members containing a nitrogen atom which can be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl or benzyl wherein the carbon skeleton may optionally bear one or two substituents selected from (C₁-C₄)alkyl, carboxy and sulfo. Said heterocyclic rings are connected with the nitrogen moiety of the rest



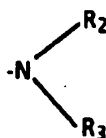
through a bond between the same nitrogen moiety and a carbon atom of the heterocyclic rest. Examples of said radicals are: 1-methyl-4-pyrrolidinyl, 3-piperidinyl, 1-ethyl-4-piperidinyl, 1-benzyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-piperidinyl, and 4-carboxy-1-methyl-2-piperidinyl.

When R₂ and R₃ taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom represent "a fully saturated 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may optionally contain a further heteroatom selected from O, S and N" this expression includes, for instance, the following heterocyclic groups: pyrrolidino, morpholino, piperidino, piperazino, thiomorpholino, pyrazolidino, 1,3-oxazolidino, 1,3-thiazolidino and hexahydroazepino. When the further heteroatom is N it may optionally bear a substituent selected from (C₁-C₄)alkyl, benzyl, carboxy, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, sulfo and sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl.

The term "1-deoxy-1-glucityl" identifies a compound of formula (I) wherein Y is a radical deriving from glucamine, i.e. 1-amino-1-deoxy-glucitol. The term "2-deoxy-2-glucosyl" identifies a compound of formula (I) wherein Y is a radical deriving from glucosamine, i.e. 2-amino-2-deoxyglucose.

A preferred group of compounds of the invention is represented by those compounds of formula I wherein R represents methoxymethyl, R₁ and R₄ represent a methyl group and the other substituents are as defined above.

A further preferred group of compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein R represents methoxymethyl, R₁ and R₄ represent a methyl group, and Y represents a group of formula



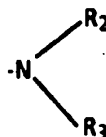
wherein R_2 is hydrogen and R_3 is defined as above.

A further preferred group of compounds of the invention is represented by those compounds of formula I wherein R is methoxymethyl, R_1 and R_4 represent a methyl group and Y is an amino moiety which derive from a natural amino acid such as for example glycine, ornithine, serine, aspartic acid, tyrosine, leucine, phenylalanine, methionine, proline, threonine, lysine, or a synthetic dipeptide such as glycyllysine, serylproline, glycylprolinamide, tyrosylprolinamide, threonylprolinamide, leucylprolinamide.

A further preferred group of compounds comprises those compounds of formula I wherein R is methoxymethyl, R_1 and R_4 are methyl, Y is a group NR_2R_3 wherein R_2 is hydrogen and R_3 is a linear alkyl chain preferably of 3 to 12 carbons, more preferably of 3 to 7 carbons substituted with a group selected from COOH , SO_3H and PO_3H_2 .

The most preferred compound is represented by the formula I wherein R is methoxymethyl, R_1 and R_4 are methyl and Y is a group NR_2R_3 wherein R_2 is hydrogen and R_3 is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-COOH}$.

A further preferred group of compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein R represents hydrogen, hydroxymethyl and methoxymethyl, R_1 represents hydrogen or a methyl group, and Y represents a group of formula



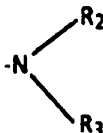
wherein R_2 is hydrogen and R_3 and R_4 are defined as above.

A further preferred group of compounds of the invention is represented by those compounds of formula I wherein R is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl, R_1 represents hydrogen or a methyl group, R_4 is hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl with the proviso that when R_4 is hydrogen or hydroxymethyl then R is methoxymethyl and R_1 is methyl, and Y is an amino moiety which derive from a natural amino acid such as for example glycine, ornithine, serine, aspartic acid, tyrosine, leucine, phenylalanine, methionine, proline, threonine, lysine, or a synthetic dipeptide such as glycyllysine, serylproline, glycylprolinamide, tyrosylprolinamide, threonylprolinamide, leucylprolinamide.

A further preferred group of compounds comprises those compounds of formula I wherein R is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl, R_1 is hydrogen or methyl, R_4 is hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl with the proviso that when R_4 is hydrogen or hydroxymethyl then R is methoxymethyl and R_1 is methyl, Y is a group NR_2R_3 wherein R_2 is hydrogen and R_3 is a linear alkyl chain preferably of 3 to 12 carbons, more preferably of 3 to 7 carbons substituted with a group selected from COOH , SO_3H and PO_3H_2 .

The last preferred group of compounds is represented by the formula I wherein R hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl, R_1 is hydrogen or methyl, R_4 is as defined above and Y is a group NR_2R_3 wherein R_2 is hydrogen and R_3 is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-COOH}$.

Representative examples of the compounds of the invention, include those compounds of formula I wherein R, R_1 , R_4 and Y are as defined above and



represents

-NH₂
 -NHC₄H₉
 -NH(CH₂)₄-PO₃H₂
 -NHCH₂COOH
 5 -NH-CH₂CONH₂
 -NH-CH₂-CON(C₂H₅)₂

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH-CH-COOH} \\ | \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH-CHCONH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{CONH}_2 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH-CH-COOC}_2\text{H}_5 \\ | \\ \text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH-CH(CH}_2)_3\text{CONH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH-CH(CH}_2)_4\text{CONH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$$

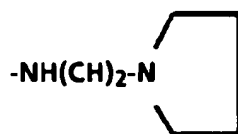
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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH-CH(CH}_2)_n\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{CON(CH}_3)_2 \end{array}$$

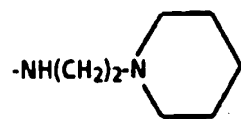
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 wherein n is 2, 3 or 4
 -NH-(CH₂)_n-NH₂
 45 -NH-(CH₂)_n-NHCH₃
 -NH-(CH₂)_n-N(CH₃)₂
 -NH-(CH₂)_n-N(C₂H₅)₂
 -HN-(CH₂)_n-N(CH₃)(C₂H₅)

wherein n is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8

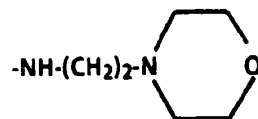
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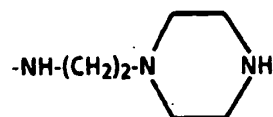
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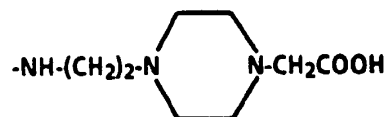
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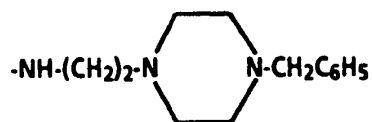


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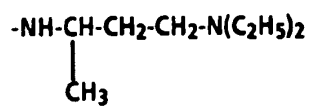
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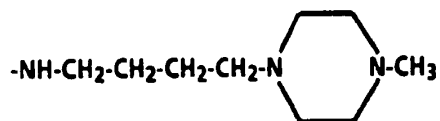


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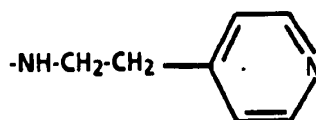


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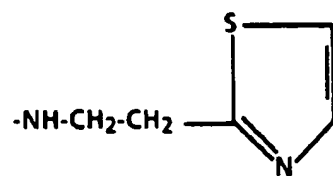


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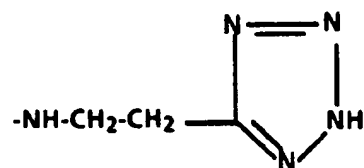
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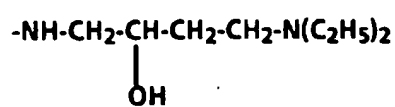
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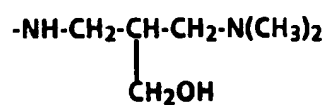
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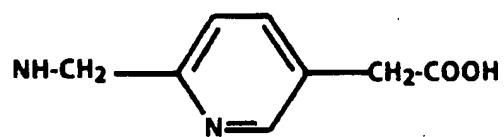
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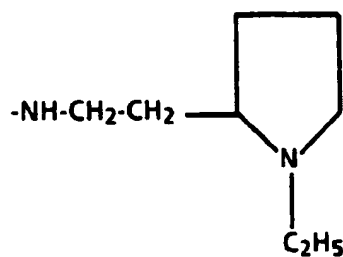


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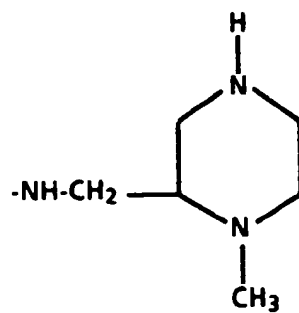
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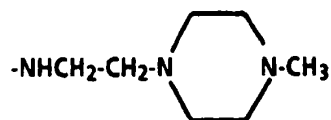
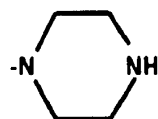
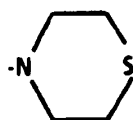
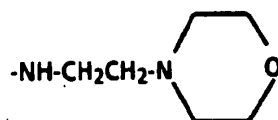
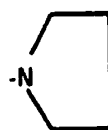
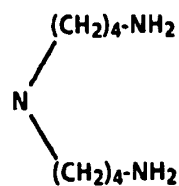
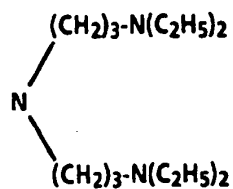
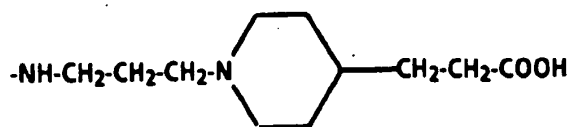
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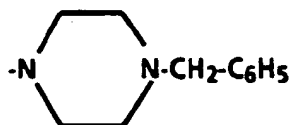
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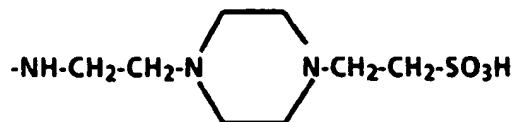


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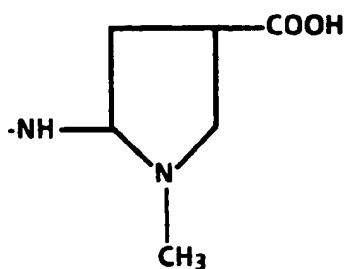




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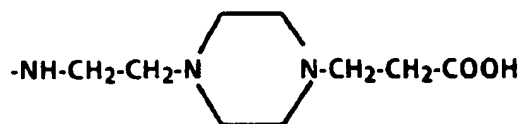


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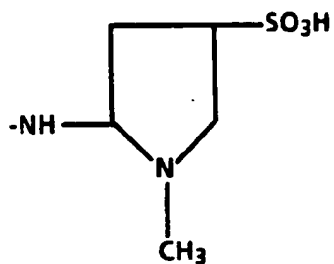


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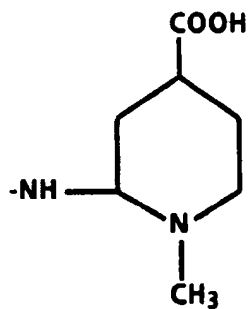


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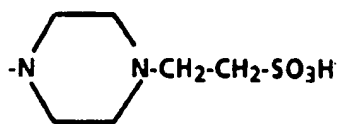
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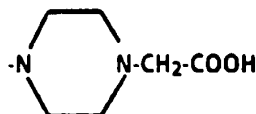
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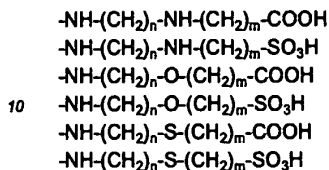
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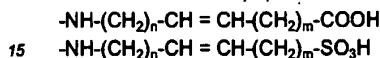
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wherein n is 2, 3, 4 or 5 and m is 1, 2, 3 or 4



wherein n is 1, 2 or 3 and m is 0, 1 or 2

The compounds of the invention can form salts according to conventional procedures.

In particular, those compounds of formula I wherein the group $\text{-NR}_2\text{R}_3$ contains further amine functions form acid addition salts.

In addition, those compounds of the invention which contain acid functions in the $\text{-NR}_2\text{R}_3$ moiety may also form base addition salts.

In general, those compounds of the invention which contain acid and basic functions can form internal salts. For the scope of the present invention the "internal salts" are encompassed by the definition of the "non-salt" form.

Preferred addition salts of the compounds of this invention are the pharmaceutically acceptable acid and/or base addition salts.

With the term "pharmaceutically acceptable acid and/or base addition salts" are intended those salts with acids and/or bases which from biological, manufacturing and formulation standpoint are compatible with the pharmaceutical practice as well as with the use in the animal growth promotion.

Representative and suitable acid addition salts of the compounds of formula I include those salts formed by standard reaction with both organic and inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, phosphoric, acetic, trifluoroacetic, trichloroacetic, succinic, citric, ascorbic, lactic, maleic, fumaric, palmitic, cholic, pantoic, mucic, glutamic, camphoric, glutaric, glycolic, phthalic, tartaric, lauric, stearic, salicylic, methanesulfonic, dodecylsulfonic acid (estolic acid), benzenesulfonic, sorbic, picric, benzoic, cinnamic and the like acids.

Representative examples of these bases are: alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal hydroxide such sodium, potassium, and calcium hydroxide; ammonia and organic aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic amines such as methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol (TRIS), picoline and basic aminoacids such as lysine, ornithine, arginine and histidine.

The transformation of the free amino or non-salt compounds of the invention into the corresponding addition salts, and the reverse, i.e. the transformation of an addition salt of a compound of the invention into the non-salt or free amino form, are within the ordinary technical skill and are encompassed by the present invention.

For instance, a compound of formula I can be transformed into the corresponding acid or base addition-salt by dissolving the non-salt form in an aqueous solvent and adding a slight molar excess of the selected acid or base. The resulting solution or suspension is then lyophilized to recover the desired salt. Instead of lyophilizing, in some instances, it is possible to recover the final salt by extraction with an organic solvent, concentration to a small volume of the separated organic phase and precipitation by adding a non-solvent.

In case the final salt is insoluble in an organic solvent where the non-salt form is soluble it is recovered by filtration from the organic solution of the non-salt form after addition of the stoichiometric amount or a slight molar excess of the selected acid or base.

The non-salt form can be prepared from a corresponding acid or base salt dissolved in an aqueous solvent which is then neutralized to free the non-salt form. This is then recovered for instance by extraction with an organic solvent or is transformed into another base or acid addition salt by adding the selected acid or base and working up as above.

When following the neutralization desalting is necessary, a common desalting procedure may be employed.

For example, column chromatography on controlled pore polydextrane resins (such as Sephadex LH 20) or silanized silica gel may be conveniently used. After eluting the undesired salts with an aqueous solution, the desired product is eluted by means of linear gradient or step-gradient of a mixture of water and a polar or

apolar organic solvent, such as acetonitrile/water from 50:50 to about 100% acetonitrile.

As is known in the art, the salt formation either with pharmaceutically acceptable acids (bases) or non-pharmaceutically acceptable acids (bases) may be used as a convenient purification technique. After formation and isolation, salt form of a compound of formula I can be transformed into the corresponding non-salt or into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

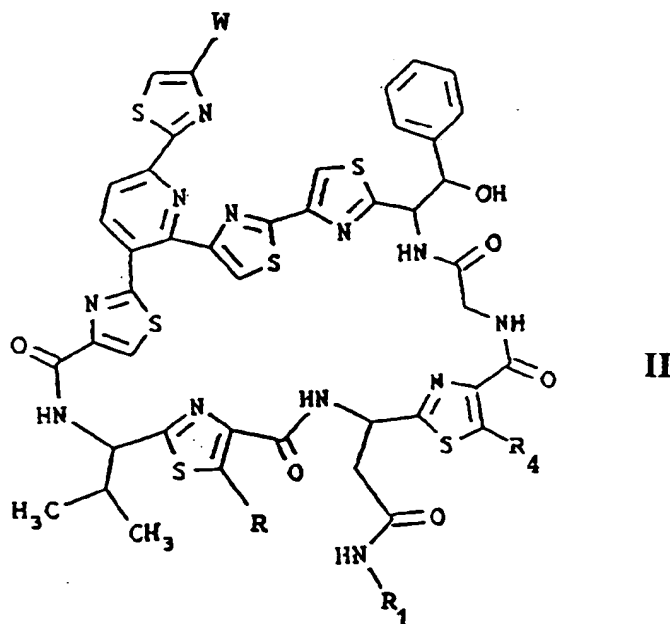
In some instances the acid addition salt of a compound of formula I is more soluble in water and hydrophilic solvents and has an increased chemical stability.

However, in view of the similarity of the properties of the compounds of formula I and their salts, what is said in the present application when dealing with the biological activities of the compounds of formula I applies also to their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and viceversa.

In view of their properties, the compounds of the invention can be used as active ingredients in the preparation of medicaments for human or animal treatment.

In particular, the amide derivatives of the antibiotic GE 2270 compounds of formula I are antimicrobial agents mainly active against gram positive bacteria and gram positive as well as gram negative anaerobes.

A general procedure for preparing a compound of this invention is represented by the reaction (amidation) of a suitable antibiotic GK 2270 compound having formula (II)



wherein

W represents a carboxy or an activated ester function:

R represents hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl;

R₁ represents hydrogen or methyl;

R₄ represents hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl.

with the proviso that, when R_4 represents hydrogen or hydroxymethyl, then simultaneously R is methoxymethyl and R_1 is methyl; with a selected amine of formula HNR_2R_3 wherein R_2 and R_3 have the same meanings as above in an inert organic solvent and, when W is carboxy, in the presence of a condensing agent.

In carrying out the amidation for preparing the compounds of this invention, sometimes, it is convenient to protect the functions of the reactants which are not involved in the amidation reaction but could result sensitive to the reaction conditions or negatively affect the reaction course, for instance, yielding undesired side-product.

Furthermore, when the amino acid contains further reactive functions such as amino, carboxy or mercapto groups which may interfere with the course of the amidation, these are protected by means of methods known per se in the art such as those described in references books like E. Gross and J. Meienhofer "The Peptides", Vol. 3, Academic Press, New York, 1981 and M. Bodanszky and A. Bodanszky "The Practice of Peptide Synthesis, Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, 1984. These protecting groups must be stable at the conditions the amidation reaction takes place and must be easily removable at the end of the reaction without affecting either

the newly formed amide bond or any other part of the molecule.

Representative examples of N-protecting groups which may be advantageously used in the process of the invention for protecting an amino function are carbamate forming reagents characterized by the following oxycarbonyl groups: 1,1-dimethylpropynyl-oxycarbonyl, t-butyloxycarbonyl, vinyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, cinnamyloxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl-3,4-dimethoxy-6-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 2,4-dichlorobenzyloxycarbonyl, 5-benzisoxazolymethyloxycarbonyl, 9-anthranylmethyloxycarbonyl, diphenylmethyloxycarbonyl, isonicotinylloxycarbonyl, diphenylmethyloxycarbonyl, isonicotinylloxycarbonyl, S-benzyloxycarbonyl, and the like.

A suitable protection for reactive carboxylic acid function is, for instance, by forming an ester function.

The man skilled in the art is capable, also on the basis of the present disclosure, of deciding which functions of the amine HNR_2R_3 need to be protected, how they must be protected and the proper deprotection reaction which is necessary to free the final compound.

As it is appreciated by the skilled technician, the ultimate choice of the specific protecting group depends on the characteristics of the particular amide derivative which is desired. In fact, this amide function of the final compound should be stable at the condition of removal of the protecting group(s).

Since the conditions of removal of the different protecting groups are known, the skilled technician is capable of selecting the proper protecting group.

Inert organic solvents useful for the condensation reaction are those solvents which do not unfavorably interfere with the reaction course and are capable of at least partially solubilizing the antibiotic starting material.

Examples of said inert solvents are organic amides, ethers of glycols and polyols, phosphoramides, sulfoxides. Preferred examples of inert solvents are: dimethylformamide, dimethoxyethane, hexamethylphosphoramide, dimethylsulfoxide, dioxane, and mixtures thereof.

Sometimes, water is compatible with the reaction conditions.

The condensing agent in the process of the invention when W is carboxy is one suitable for forming amide bonds in organic compounds and in particular in peptide synthesis.

Representative and preferred examples of condensing agents are $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkyl, phenyl or heterocyclic phosphorazidates such as, diphenylphosphorazidate (DPPA), diethyl-phosphorazidate, di(4-nitrophenyl)phosphorazidate, dimorpholyphosphorazidate and diphenylphosphorochloridate or benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tripyrroli-dinophosphoniumhexafluorophosphate (PyBOP). The preferred condensing agent is diphenyl phosphorazidate (DPPA).

In the process of the invention, the amine reactant HNR_2R_3 is normally used in a slight molar excess.

In general, a 1- to 2-fold molar excess is used while a 1.2- to 1.5-fold molar excess is preferred.

For the amidation to proceed, it is necessary that the amine HNR_2R_3 be capable of forming a salt with the carboxy function of the antibiotic starting material. In case the amine HNR_2R_3 is not strong enough to form such a salt in the selected reaction medium, it is necessary to add a salt-forming base to the reaction mixture at least in an equimolecular amount with the antibiotic starting material.

Examples of said salt-forming bases are tertiary organic aliphatic or alicyclic amines such as trimethylamine, triethylamine, N-methyl pyrrolidine or heterocyclic bases such as picoline, and the like.

The condensing agent is generally employed in a slight molar excess such as from 1.1 to 1.5 and preferably is 1.2 times the antibiotic GE 2270 starting compound.

In addition, the amine reactant HNR_2R_3 may also conveniently be introduced in the reaction medium as a corresponding acid addition salt, e.g. the hydrochloride. In this case, at least a double molar proportion and preferably a 2 to 3 fold molar excess of a strong base capable of freeing the HNR_2R_3 amine from its salts, is used. Also in this case, the suitable base is a tertiary organic aliphatic or alicyclic amine like those exemplified above. In fact, at least in some instances, the use of salt of the amine HNR_2R_3 , which is then freed in situ with the above mentioned bases, is greatly preferred especially when the salt is more stable than the corresponding free amine.

The reaction temperature will vary considerably depending on the specific starting materials and reaction conditions. In general, it is preferred to conduct the reaction at temperatures between 0-20°C.

Also the reaction time vary considerably depending on the other reaction parameters. In general the condensation reaction is completed in about 5-24 h.

In any case, the reaction course is monitored by TLC or preferably by HPLC according to methods known in the art.

On the basis of the results of these assays a man skilled in the art will be able to evaluate the reaction course and decide when to stop the reaction and start working up the reaction mass according to known per se techniques which include, for instance, extraction with solvents, precipitation by addition of non-solvents, etc., in conjunction with further separations and purifications by column chromatography.

As already said, when protection of the HNR_2R_3 reactant is necessary, the protected final compound is

then de-protected according to procedures which are known per se and mainly depends on the protecting group involved.

When an activated ester is used as the GE 2270 starting material, said ester is one wherein the esterified alcohol is providing a leaving group which can be readily displaced and substituted by the amine HNR_2R_3 under reaction conditions which do not modify the other portions of the molecule. The amine reactant is usually employed in a molar excess over the activated ester in a solvent which is selected from those mentioned above and the lower alkanols. The reaction temperature generally ranges between 0°C and 100°C. Examples of the activated ester include lower alkyl esters wherein the lower alkyl moiety is optionally substituted by cyano and nitro, phenyl esters substituted by halo and nitro groups as well as the ester moiety contained in GE 2270 factor A₂.

It is evident that in many instances a compound of the invention may be prepared in more than one way and that a compound of the invention may be transformed into another by means of known per se reactions.

For instance when the HNR_2R_3 amine contains a carboxy or an ester function which can be further converted into the corresponding amide derivative, a desired compound of formula I may be prepared by condensing first said amine with the selected GE 2270 starting material and then converting the carboxy or ester function to amide by reaction with the appropriate amine.

The following tables list the structure formulas of some representative compounds of the invention (TABLE I) and their methods of preparation, (described in details in the Experimental Section), starting materials and reaction yields (TABLE II).

In the following Table (TABLE I) the structure formulas of representative examples of compounds of the invention are reported.

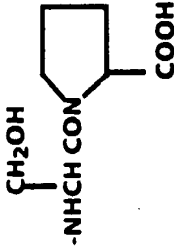
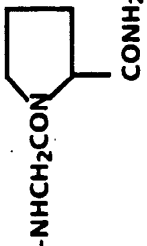
TABLE I

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
1	-NH CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
2	-NH $\begin{array}{c} \text{CHCOOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
3	-NH $\begin{array}{c} \text{CHCOOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
4	-NH $\begin{array}{c} \text{CHCOOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
5	-NH $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH-COOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-OH} \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH CHCOOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH(CH}_3)_2 \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
7	$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH CH-COOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
8	$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH CHCOOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_3 \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
9		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
10	$\begin{array}{c} \text{-NH CHCOOH} \\ \\ \text{CH} \\ \quad \\ \text{HO} \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
11	$\text{-NH CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$	$\text{CH}_2\text{O-CH}_3$	CH_3	CH_3
12	$\text{-NH CH}_2\text{CONHCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$	$\text{CH}_2\text{O-CH}_3$	CH_3	CH_3
13		$\text{CH}_2\text{O-CH}_3$	CH_3	CH_3
14		$\text{CH}_2\text{O-CH}_3$	CH_3	CH_3

**COMPOUND OF
EXAMPLE NO.**

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
15		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
16		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
17		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
18	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
19	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
20	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
21	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
22	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₃ H	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
23	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₃ H	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)



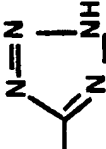
COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
24	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ PO ₃ H ₂	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
25	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ PO ₃ H ₂	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
26	-NH CH ₂ -  -COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
27	-N-  -COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
28	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ - 	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)

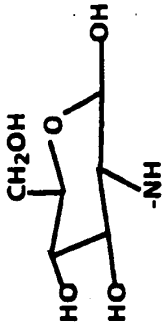
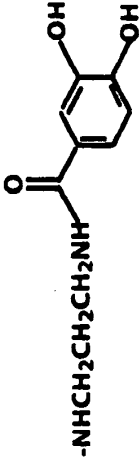
COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
29	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{N-CH}_2\text{CHCHCHCH}_2\text{OH} \\ \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \end{array} $	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
30		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
31		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
32	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ N(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)



COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
33		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
34		CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
35	-NH ₂	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
36	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
37	-NH CH ₂ CHO	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
38	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
39	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ SCH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
40	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH = CHCOOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
41	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃

TABLE I (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	Y	R	R ₁	R ₄
42	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ O-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ OH
43	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	H	H	CH ₃
44	-NH CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ OH	CH ₃	CH ₃

Compounds No. 2, 11, 12, 34, 36 were isolated as trifluoroacetate salts

TABLE II


COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
1	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CH ₂ COOEt	A ₁	80%
2	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CHCOOMe CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH.Cbz	A ₁	72%
3	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CHCOOMe CH ₂ OH	A ₁	70%
4	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CHCOOMe CH ₂ COOMe	A ₁	54%
5	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CH-COOMe CH ₂ - 	A ₁	70%
6	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CHCOOMe CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	A ₁	70%

TABLE II (continued)



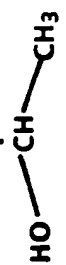
COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
7	$A_3 + HCl.NH_2CHCOOMe$ 	A ₁	60%
8	$A_3 + HCl.NH_2CHCOOMe$ $CH_2CH_2SCH_3$	A ₁	70%
9	$A_3 + HCl.HN$  $COOMe$	A ₁	75%
10	$A_3 + HCl.NH_2CHCOOMe$ 	A ₁	70%

TABLE II (continued)

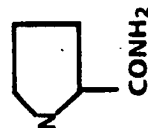
COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
11	A ₃ + NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH NH.Cbz	B ₁	64%
12	A ₃ + TFA.NH ₂ CH ₂ CONHCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH.Cbz	B ₁	74%
13	 + HCl.HN	C ₁	70%
14	 +	C	83%

TABLE II (continued)

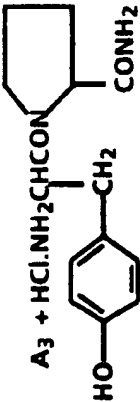
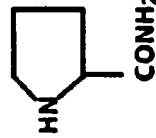
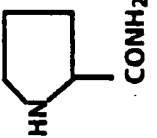
COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
15	$A_3 + HCl.NH_2CHCONH_2$ 	A	60%
16	<p>or</p> $\underline{5} +$ 	C	70%
17	$\underline{10} +$ 	C	60%
	$\underline{6} +$ 	C	65%

TABLE II (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
18	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOMe	A ₁	73%
19	A ₃ + HCl.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOMe	A ₁	77%
	A ₃ + NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	B	70%
20	A ₃ + PTSA.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOMe	A ₁	75%
21	A ₃ + PTSA.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOMe	A ₁	70%
22	A ₃ + NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₃ H	B	20%

TABLE II (continued)


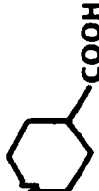
COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
23	A ₃ + NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₃ H	B	25%
24	A ₃ + NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ PO ₃ H ₂	B	40%
25	A ₃ + NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ PO ₃ H ₂	B	35%
26	A ₃ + NH ₂ CH ₂ - 	B	60%
27	A ₃ + HN-  -COOH	B	50%

TABLE II (continued)

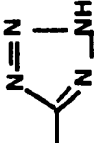
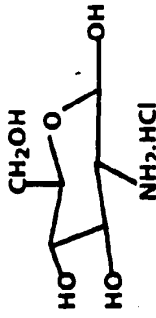
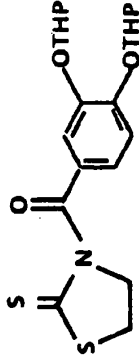
COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
28	$A_3 + NH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$ 	B	65%
29	$A_3 + NH-CH_2CH(CH_3)CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2OH$	A	20%
30	$A_3 +$ 	A	80%
31	36 + 	C ₁	80%

TABLE II (continued)



COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
32	$A_3 + NH_2CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)_2$	A	75%
33	$A_3 + NH_2$ 	A	60%
34	$A_3 + NH$ 	A ₁	50%
35	$A_3 + NH_3$ in MeOH	D	83%
36	$A_3 + NH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2NH.Boc$	A ₁	70%

TABLE II (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
37	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{A}_3 + \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH} \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array} $	A ₁	65%
38	37 + HCl.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOCH ₂ CH ₃	C ₁	20%
39	A ₃ + TFA.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOCH ₃	A ₁	33%
40	A ₃ + TFA.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH=CH-COOH	B	51%

TABLE II (continued)

COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE NO.	STARTING MATERIALS (GE 2270 FACTOR + AMINE REACTANT)	METHOD	OVERALL YIELD
41	A ₃ + TFA.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	B	37%
42	C _{2a} + HCl.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOCH ₃	F	40%
	NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	G	35%
43	D ₁ + HCl.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOCH ₃	H	50%
	NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	I	40%
44	D ₂ + HCl.NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOCH ₃	J	35%
	NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	K	30%

TFA = trifluoroacetic acid
PTSA = p-toluenesulfonic acid

HPLC Analysis

The following table (TABLE III) reports the R_f of representative examples of compounds of this invention.

Analysis were run with a Varian model 5000 LC pump equipped with a 10 μ l loop injector and a Varian
 5 2050 variable wavelength detector at 254 nm.

Columns: Pre-column LiChroCart-LiChrosorb RP-8 (5 μ m) followed by a column LiChroCart 125-4 LiChros-
 pher 100 RP-8 (5 μ m)

Eluents: A 0.05 M aq. HCOONH₄

B CH₃CN

10 C THF

Method A: isocratic 44% of B in A

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

Method B: isocratic 40% of B in A

Flow rate 0.7 ml/min

15 Method C: isocratic 38% of B in A

Flow rate: 0.5 ml/min

Method D: isocratic 30% of B in A

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

20 Method E: isocratic 38% of B in A

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

Method F: gradient from 38 to 55% of B in A in 11 min according to the following program

Time (min)	%B in A
0	38
6	38
7	45
10	45
11	55

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

35 Method G: gradient from 38 to 55% of B in A in 25 min according to the following program

Time (min)	%B in A
0	38
6	38
10	44
15	44
25	55

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

50 Method H: isocratic 55% of B in A

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

Method I: isocratic 60% of B in A

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

Method L: isocratic 48% of B in A

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

55 Method M: gradient according to the following program:

Time (min)	%A	%B	%C
0	74	10	16
20	62	19	19

Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min

TABLE III
HPLC Analysis

Compound No.	Method	R _t (min)	K
1	A	2.56	0.92
2	B	4.09	1.15
3	C	6.21	1.12
4	D	14.70	1.79
5	E	5.99	1.28
6	A	4.05	1.46
7	A	4.52	1.63
8	A	3.44	1.24
9	E	5.32	1.18
10	E	4.22	0.90
11	F	14.30	3.05
12	F	5.99	1.28
13	E	4.88	1.04
14	G	14.09	3.01
15	G	17.60	3.76
16	G	13.77	2.94
17	G	23.75	5.07
18	G	7.49	1.60

K = Relative Retention time

TABLE III (continued)

HPLC Analysis

Compound No.	Method	R _t (min)	K
19	F	8.84	1.89
20	G	17.77	3.78
21	G	31.10	6.64
22	F	5.01	1.07
23	F	4.40	0.94
24	F	6.27	1.34
25	F	11.17	2.39
26	F	29.04	6.02
27	F	6.28	1.34
28	F	12.14	2.59
29	F	8.02	1.71
30	E	6.81-7.61 anomeric mixture	1.45-1.62 anomeric mixture
31	F	17.64	3.76
32	B	9.64	2.70
33	H	15.10	7.40
34	I	7.22	3.92
35	L	10.28	4.11
36	F	19.32	4.13

K = Relative Retention time

TABLE III (continued)
HPLC Analysis

Compound No.	Method	R _t (min)	K
37	F	14.56	3.11
38	F	11.00	2.35
39	F	9.48	2.02
40	F	6.84	1.46
41	F	3.95	0.84
42	M	17.23	1.32 *
43	M	15.76	1.52 **
44	M	16.64	1.50 ***
19	M	20.81	1.32

K = Relative Retention time

K = Relative Retention time =

**R_t amide/R_t GE 2270 proper
starting material (i.e. the
compound of formula II wherein
W is COOH)**

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

TABLE IV - N.M.R.

The ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker spectrometer in DMSO-d₆ (hexadeuterodimethylsulfoxide) using TMS as the internal standard (0.00 ppm) [δ, ppm, m) at 250 MHz and/or 500 MHz (s=singlet, br s = broad singlet, d=doublet, dd=doublet of doublets, t=triplet, m=multiplet)

TABLE V - I. R.

The infrared spectra (IR) were recorded with a Perkin Elmer mod. 580 spectrophotometer in nujol mull.

TABLE VI - U.V.

The ultraviolet absorption spectra were recorded with a Perkin Elmer Model 320 spectrometer.

It will be clear to the skilled technician that the data represented in TABLES IV, V and VI below, do not represent all the values of the peaks obtained but only the values of those peaks which permit to characterize the single substance.

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra

COMPOUND NO.	$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO-d_6) δ (ppm)
1	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 3.39 (s, 3H); 3.77 (dd, 1H); 3.99 (d, 2H); 4.25 (dd, 1H); 4.96 (s, 2H); 7.36-7.22 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.50 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
2	0.79 (d, 3H); 0.85 (d, 3H); 2.05-1.70 (m, 4H); 2.54 (s, 3H); 3.33 (s, 3H); 3.65 (m, 2H); 3.81 (dd, 1H); 4.10 (m, 1H); 4.35 (dd, 1H); 4.99 (s, 2H); 7.35-7.05 (m, 7H); 8.20 (s, 1H); 8.42 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H)
3	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.80 (dd, 2H); 3.84 (dd, 1H); 3.91 (dd, 1H); 4.26 (dd, 1H); 4.55 (m, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.36-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.29 (s, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
4	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 2.90 (m, 2H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.70 (dd, 1H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.85 (m, 1H); 4.98 (s, 2H); 7.40-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.52 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H)
5	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.11 (m, 2H); 3.26 (br, s, 1H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H) 4.64 (m, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 6.68 (d, 1H); 7.09 (d, 1H); 7.40-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.47 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ(ppm)
6	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 0.92 (d, 3H); 0.95 (d, 3H); 1.69 (m, 2H); 1.86 (m, 1H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.26 (dd, 1H); 4.53 (m, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.38-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.46 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
7	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.20 (m, 2H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.77 (dd, 1H); 4.25 (dd, 1H); 4.73 (m, 1H); 7.40-7.2 (m, 12H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.47 (s, 1H) 8.59 (s, 1H)
8	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 2.08 (s, 3H); 2.16 (m, 2H); 2.56 (m, 2H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 3.40 (s, 3H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.27 (dd, 1H); 4.61 (m, 1H); 5.00 (s, 2H); 7.37-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.29 (s, 1H); 8.52 (s, 1H); 8.60 (s, 1H)
9	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.45-1.70 (m, 4H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.68 (m, 2H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.10 (m, 1H); 4.27 (dd, 1H); 4.49 (m, 1H); 7.35-7.22 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.50 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
10	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.19 (d, 3H); 2.59 (s, 3H); 3.39 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.30 (m, 2H); 4.48 (dd, 1H); 4.99 (s, 2H); 7.4-7.2 (m, 7H); 8.33 (s, 1H); 8.49 (s, 1H); 8.60 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ (ppm)
11	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.55-1.35 (m, 2H); 1.61 (m, 2H); 1.83 (m, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.34 (m, 2H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 3.91 (br; s, 1H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.35-7.13 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.43 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
12	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.37 (m, 2H); 1.70-1.49 (m, 3H); 1.75 (m, 1H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 2.76 (m, 2H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.03 (m, 2H); 4.28 (m, 2H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.35-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.49 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
13	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.98-1.82 (m, 2H); 2.18 (m, 2H); 2.56 (s, 3H); 2.69 (dd, 2H); 3.36 (s, 3H); 3.85-3.62 (m, 3H); 4.31 (m, 2H); 4.85 (m, 1H); 4.96 (s, 2H); 7.38-7.19 (m, 7H); 8.24 (s, 1H); 8.55 (s, 1H); 8.63 (s, 1H)
14	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.99-1.82 (m, 3H); 2.06 (m, 1H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.58 (m, 1H); 3.67 (m, 1H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.18 (d, 2H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 6.93 (s, 1H); 7.36-7.28 (m, 8H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.52 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
15	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.07-1.63 (m, 4H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 2.99 (dd, 1H); 3.09 (dd, 1H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.51 (m, 1H); 3.77 (m, 2H); 4.30 (m, 2H); 4.89 (m, 1H); 4.98 (s, 2H); 6.66 (d, 1H); 6.95 (br; s, 1H); 7.16 (d, 1H); 7.39-7.20 (m, 8H); 8.23 (s, 1H); 8.42 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ(ppm)
16	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 1.20 (d, 3H); 1.98-1.80 (m, 3H); 2.08 (m, 1H); 2.56 (s, 3H); 3.36 (s, 3H); 3.85-3.71 (m, 2H); 4.13 (m, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.31 (dd, 1H); 4.73 (m, 1H); 5.05 (d, 1H); 6.89 (br; s, 1H); 7.15 (br; s, 1H); 7.38-7.19 (m, 7H); 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.51 (s, 1H); 8.56 (s, 1H)
17	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 0.94 (d, 3H); 0.98 (d, 3H); 2.10-1.62 (m, 7H); 2.56 (s, 3H); 3.36 (s, 3H); 3.65 (m, 1H); 3.88-3.70 (m, 2H); 4.31 (m, 2H); 4.88 (m, 1H); 4.96 (s, 2H); 6.79 (br, s, 1H); 7.18 (br; s, 1H); 7.35-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.25 (s, 1H); 8.48 (s, 1H); 8.56 (s, 1H)
18	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.81 (m, 2H); 2.30 (t, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.35 (m, 2H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.35-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.46 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
19	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 1.35 (m, 2H); 1.56 (m, 4H); 2.22 (t, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.36 (m, 2H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.80 (dd, 1H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.42-7.22 (m, 7H); 8.29 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.62 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ(ppm)
20	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.31 (br, s, 6H); 1.51 (m, 2H); 1.57 (m, 2H); 2.19 (t, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.32 (m, 2H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.38-7.19 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
21	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.41-1.20 (m, 12H); 1.47 (m, 2H); 1.57 (m, 2H); 2.17 (t, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.29 (m, 2H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.38-7.19 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.43 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
22	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 2.79 (t, 2H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.59 (t, 2H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 1H); 7.41-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.44 (s, 1H); 8.57 (s, 1H)
23	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 1.67 (m, 2H); 2.53 (t, 2H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 3.26 (t, 2H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.41-7.26 (m, 7H); 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.44 (s, 1H); 8.57 (s, 1H)
24	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.58 (m, 2H); 1.79 (m, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.50 (m, 2H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.38-7.21 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ(ppm)
25	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.65-1.35 (m, 8H); 4.58 (s, 3H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.40-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.43 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
26	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 2.56 (s, 3H); 3.36 (s, 3H); 3.80 (dd, 1H); 4.31 (dd, 1H); 4.62 (br, s, 2H); 4.96 (s, 2H); 7.39-7.15 (m, 7H); 7.47 (d, 2H); 7.90 (d, 2H); 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.41 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H)
27	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.62 (br, s, 2H); 1.92 (br, s, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 2.60 (m, 1H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.16 (m, 2H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.38 (m, 2H); 7.35-7.19 (m, 7H); 8.25 (s, 1H); 8.29 (s, 1H); 8.57 (s, 1H)
28	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 1.39 (m, 2H); 1.61 (m, 2H) 1.76 (m, 2H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 2.88 (t, 2H); 3.33 (m, 2H); 3.80 (dd, 1H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.98 (s, 2H); 7.34-7.20 (m, 7H) 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H)
29	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.58 (s, 6H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.70-3.41 (m, 5H); 3.89-3.75 (m, 2H); 3.98 (br, s, 1H); 4.35-4.26 (m, 2H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.35-7.21 (m, 7H); 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ (ppm)
30	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 3.29-3.14 (m, 2H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.90-3.49 (m, 4H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.92 (m, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 5.12 (t, 1H); 7.35-7.18 (m, 7H); 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.51 (s, 1H); 8.58 (s, 1H)
31	0.86 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 1.81 (m, 2H); 2.59 (s, 3H); 3.32 (m, 4H); 3.39 (s, 3H); 3.80 (dd, 1H); 4.30 (dd, 1H); 4.99 (s, 2H); 6.75 (d, 1H); 7.41-7.18 (m, 9H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.46 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
32	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.21 (s, 6H); 2.59 (s, 3H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.43 (m, 4H); 3.81 (dd, 1H); 4.31 (dd, 1H); 4.98 (s, 2H); 7.45-7.19 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.61 (s, 1H)
33	0.86 (d, 3H); 0.90 (d, 3H); 1.91-1.70 (m, 2H); 2.26-2.05 (m, 2H); 2.60 (s, 3H); 2.91-2.69 (m, 4H); 3.40 (s, 3H); 3.51 (br; s, 2H); 3.95-3.75 (m, 2H); 4.30 (dd, 1H); 4.99 (s, 2H); 7.41-7.18 (m, 12H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.66 (s, 1H)
34	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 1.81-1.49 (m, 4H); 2.01-1.88 (m, 2H); 2.59 (s, 3H); 2.98-2.65 (m, 4H); 3.39 (s, 3H); 3.80-3.51 (m, 4H); 3.81 (dd, 1H); 4.31 (dd, 1H); 4.99 (s, 2H); 7.41-7.18 (m, 7H); 7.90-7.65 (m, 6H); 8.25 (s, 1H); 8.36 (s, 1H); 8.61 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSOd ₆) δ(ppm)
35	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 2.59 (s, 3H); 3.39 (s, 3H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.98 (s, 2H); 7.40-7.19 (m, 7H); 7.72 (br, s, 1H); 8.03 (br, s, 1H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.47 (s, 1H); 8.60 (s, 1H)
36	0.85 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.87 (m, 2H); 2.54 (s, 3H); 2.89 (m, 2H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.42 (m, 2H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.29 (dd, 1H); 4.98 (s, 2H); 7.38-7.20 (m, 7H); 7.69 (br, s, 3H); 8.29 (s, 1H); 8.49 (s, 1H); 8.61 (s, 1H)
37	0.83 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 1.32 (m, 1H); 2.16 (m, 1H); 2.46 (d, 3H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 2.71 (m, 1H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.16 (d, 1H); 4.26 (dd, 1H); 4.67 (m, 1H); 4.96 (s, 2H); 6.02 (d, 1H); 6.35 (dd, 1H); 7.35-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.49 (s, 1H); 8.60 (s, 1H); 9.61 (s, 1H)
38	0.83 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 1.25 (m, 1H); 2.2 (m, 1H); 2.5 (s, 3H); 2.70 (m, 3H); 3.35 (s, 3H); 3.63 (m, 1H); 3.79 (d, 1H); 4.27 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.4-7.15 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.53 (s, 1H); 8.61 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ(ppm)
39	0.83 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 1.32 (m, 1H); 2.16 (m, 1H); 2.47 (d, 3H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 2.72 (m, 4H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.50 (m, 2H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.27 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 7.40-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.49 (s, 1H); 8.60 (s, 1H)
40	0.83 (d, 3H); 0.87 (d, 3H); 1.32 (m, 1H); 1.71 (m, 2H); 2.25-2.14 (m, 3H); 2.46 (d, 3H); 2.57 (s, 3H); 2.7 (m, 1H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.76 (dd, 1H); 4.27 (dd, 1H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 5.81 (d, 1H, J=15.7 Hz); 6.78 (m, 1H); 7.39-7.12 (m, 7H); 8.28 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.60 (s, 1H)
41	0.86 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 1.43 (m, 1H); 2.19 (m, 1H); 2.47 (d, 3H); 2.59 (s, 3H); 2.72 (m, 1H); 3.39 (s, 3H); 3.50 (t, 2H); 3.58 (t, 2H); 3.68 (t, 2H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.99 (s, 2H); 7.42-7.20 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.47 (s, 1H); 8.59 (s, 1H)
42	0.83 (d, 3H); 0.85 (d, 3H); 1.2-1.4 (m, 3H); 1.5-1.65 (m, 4H); 2.22 (t, 3H); 2.60 (d, 1H); 2.69 (d, 1H); 3.37 (s, 3H); 3.79 (dd, 1H); 4.27 (dd, 1H); 4.86 (d, 2H); 4.97 (s, 2H); 5.00 (dd, 1H); 5.1-5.4 (m, 3H); 5.74 (t, 1H); 6.00 (d, 1H); 7.2-7.4 (m, 7H); 8.27 (s, 1H); 8.44 (s, 1H); 8.62 (s, 1H)

TABLE IV - N.M.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆) δ(ppm)
43	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.89 (d, 3H); 1.4-1.2 (m, 3H); 1.65-1.50 (m, 4H); 2.23 (t, 3H); 2.59 (s, 3H); 2.79 (m, 1H); 3.87 (m, 1H); 4.25 (m, 1H); 5.04 (t, 1H); 5.35-5.20 (m, 3H); 6.09 (d, 1H); 6.67 (br, s, 1H); 7.04 (br, s, 1H); 7.35-7.15 (m, 6H); 8.24 (s, 1H); 8.26 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.61 (s, 1H)
44	0.84 (d, 3H); 0.88 (d, 3H); 1.4-1.25 (m, 3H); 1.65-1.50 (m, 4H); 2.23 (t, 3H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 2.75 (m, 1H); 3.78 (dd, 1H); 4.28 (dd, 1H); 4.98 (m, 3H); 5.35-5.15 (m, 3H); 6.03 (m, 2H); 7.42-7.15 (m, 7H); 8.30 (s, 1H); 8.45 (s, 1H); 8.62 (s, 1H)

TABLE V - I.R. Spectra

COMPOUND NO.	I.R. (nujol cm ⁻¹)
1	3370; 3110; 1730; 1655; 1545; 1520
2	3350; 3110; 1720; 1650; 1535; 1500
3	3340; 3105; 1720; 1645; 1535; 1500
4	3360; 1725; 1640; 1535
5	3350; 3110; 1725; 1650; 1535; 1510
6	3370; 3105; 1725; 1655; 1535; 1500
7	3360; 3100; 1725; 1655; 1535; 1490
8	3370; 3105; 1725; 1655; 1535; 1505
9	3370; 3110; 3100; 1725; 1657; 1550; 1530; 1505
10	3370; 3105; 1730; 1655; 1540; 1510
11	3359; 3115; 1653; 1551; 1510;
12	3360; 3113; 1720; 1662; 1547; 1510

TABLE V - I.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	I.R. (nujol cm ⁻¹)
13	3370; 3110; 1720; 1655; 1530; 1505
14	3350; 3120; 1655; 1535; 1500
15	3350; 3100; 1650; 1530; 1510;
16	3340; 3105; 1650; 1530
17	3340; 3100; 1655; 1530
18	3350; 3100; 1710; 1645; 1540
19	3360; 3115; 1720; 1665; 1540; 1506;
20	3350; 3113; 1720; 1659; 1549; 1506
21	3340; 1710; 1645; 1540; 1500
22	3304; 1653; 1540
23	3333; 1657; 1547; 1092; 1038;
24	3354; 3113; 1653; 1550; 1506; 1245

TABLE V - I.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	I.R. (nujol cm ⁻¹)
25	3348; 3111; 1660; 1548; 1507; 1245
26	3315; 1653; 1539; 1238
27	3361; 3113; 1720; 1653; 1531; 1507; 1092
28	3333; 1653; 1547; 1494; 1243
29	3356; 3114; 1653; 1508; 1088
30	3360; 1670; 1505; 1200
31	3351; 3115; 1653; 1549; 1509; 1250
32	3370; 3110; 1655; 1545; 1500; 1245
33	3350; 1655; 1530; 1490; 1220
34	3360; 3105; 1650; 1545; 1510; 1240
35	3320; 1747; 1650; 1540; 1225
36	3330; 1662; 1547; 1496; 1201

TABLE V - I.R. Spectra (continued)

COMPOUND NO.	I.R. (nujol cm ⁻¹)
37	3327; 1730; 1653; 1464; 1377
38	3355; 1720; 1657; 1543; 1377
39	3321; 1717; 1652; 1545
40	3337; 1665; 1549
41	3341; 1721; 1653; 1548; 1377
42	3335; 1722; 1647; 1543
43	3317; 1665; 1539
44	3317; 1720; 1649; 1545

TABLE VI
U.V. DATA λ_{max} (E 1%)
1cm

Compound No.	MeOH	HCl 0.1N	Phosphate Buffer pH 7.38	KOH 0.1N
1	309 (290.9)	312	309 (247.9)	309 (252.7)
2	309 (257.5)	310 (222.6)	311	309 (226.3)
3	309 (297.5)	312	309 (229.6)	309 (235.8)
4	309 (245.1)	312	308 (234.7)	308 (234.1)
5	308 (173.8)	312	309 (150.0)	305 (181.2)
6	309 (277.1)	313	309 (229.8)	309 (236.7)
7	309 (258.6)	313	309 (207.9)	309 (218.9)
8	309 (279.8)	311	309 (225.9)	309 (229.4)
9	309 (261.9)	313	308 (228.1)	309 (235.0)
10	309 (279.3)	314	309 (241.8)	309 (251.1)
11	309 (216.8)	310 (178.5)	312	310 (194.9)
12	309 (226.2)	310 (188.3)	311	309 (202.4)

TABLE VI (continued)
U.V. DATA λ_{\max} ($E^{1\%}_{1\text{cm}}$)

Compound No.	MeOH	HCl 0.1N	Phosphate Buffer pH 7.38	KOH 0.1N
13	308 (237.9)	314	308 (247.4)	308 (260.3)
14	309 (263.4)	313	313	314
15	309 (222.6)	313	314	304 (169.8)
16	309 (235.6)	313	312	312
17	309 (230.3)	312	312	312
18	309 (288.8)	313	309 (239.4)	309 (248.0)
19	309 (283.2)	312	309 (220.3)	309 (230.1)
20	309	314	309	309
21	309 (271.6)	313	311 (221.6)	309 (221.6)
22	309 (190.9)	309 (152.2)	308 (160.4)	309 (165.6)
23	309 (242.2)	310 (182.2)	309 (200.9)	309 (200.9)
24	309	312	310	309

TABLE VI (continued)
U.V. DATA λ_{max} (E 1%)
1cm

Compound No.	MeOH	HCl 0.1N	Phosphate Buffer pH 7.38	KOH 0.1N
25	309	312	310	309
26	309 (260.0)	313	310 (197.7)	310 (208.6)
27	310 (264.6)	313	310 (227.4)	310 (232.1)
28	309 (260.5)	314	310 (186.8)	310 (203.6)
29	309 (243.4)	311	312	311
30	309 (248.5)	311	311	309
31	305 (253.7)	310	310	313 (249.5)
32	309 (267.9)	310 (234.9)	312	312
33	309 (247.5)	311 (234.4)	314	312
34	310 (224.0)	309 (198.2)	310	312
35	308 (269.8)	314	313	313
36	309 (243.9)	309 (205.5)	312	313

TABLE VI (continued)
U.V. DATA λ_{\max} ($E^{1\%}_{1\text{cm}}$)

Compound No.	MeOH	HCl 0.1N	Phosphate Buffer pH 7.38	KOH 0.1N
37	309 (255.1)	312	314	312
38	308	308	308	308
39	308 (247.9)	312	308 (201.3)	308 (215)
40	309 (304.3)	312	309 (235.9)	309 (262.0)
41	309 (256.4)	312	309 (215.1)	309 (228.6)
42	309	312	309	307
43	309 (253.6)	313	309 (208.4)	309 (235.4)
44	309 (264.9)	314	309 (208.1)	309 (223.7)

The antimicrobial activity of the compounds of the invention can be demonstrated by a series of standard tests in vitro.

MIC for Propionibacterium acnes, and Bacteroides fragilis are determined by agar dilution (inocula $10^4/10^5$ CFU/spot). MIC for other organisms are determined by microbroth dilution (inocula 10^4 to 10^5 CFU/ml). Incu-
bation times are 18-24 h, except for Haemophilus influenzae, P. acnes, B. fragilis (48 h). All organisms are incu-
bated at 37°C; H. influenzae is incubated in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere, anaerobes in an anaerobic gas mixture.
Media used are: Iso-Sensitest broth (Oxoid) (Staphylococci, Streptococcus faecalis, Escherichia coli, Proteus
vulgaris; brain heart infusion broth (Difco) + 1% Supplement C (Difco) (H. influenzae);

The minimal inhibitory concentrations (MIC, microgram/ml) for some microorganisms are reported below
in Table VII.

TABLE VII - (MIC, microgram/ml)

STRAIN	COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE No.							
	1	2	6	7	8			
<u>Staph. aureus</u> L165 Tour	0.5	0.13	<0.13	0.25	0.25			
<u>Staph. epidermidis</u> L147 ATCC 12228	1	0.25	1	0.5	2			
<u>Staph. haemolyticus</u> L602	4	16	1	4	2			
<u>Strep. pneumoniae</u> L44 UC41	8	>128	2	4	4			
<u>Strep. faecalis</u> L149 ATCC 7080	0.25	0.06	<0.13	<0.13	0.25			
<u>Prop. acnes</u> L1014 ATCC 6919	<0.13	0.06	<0.13	<0.13	<0.13			
<u>Bact. fragilis</u> L1010 ATCC 23745	8	>128	>128	>128	32			
<u>Haemophilus Influenzae</u> type B	8	>128	32	128	64			
<u>Esch. coli</u> L47 SKF 12140	>128	>128	>128	>128	>128			
<u>Prot. vulgaris</u> ATCC 881	>128	>128	>128	>128	>128			

TABLE VII - (MIC, microgram/ml) (continued)

STRAIN	COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE No.					
	14	18	19	20	26	
<u>Staph. aureus</u> L165 Tour	0.06	0.25	0.06	0.25	0.25	
<u>Staph. epidermidis</u> L147 ATCC 12228	0.13	0.25	0.06	0.25	0.25	
<u>Staph. haemolyticus</u> L602	0.25	1	0.25	0.25	0.5	
<u>Strep. pneumoniae</u> L44 UC41	>128	1	0.25	2	2	
<u>Strep. faecalis</u> L149 ATCC 7080	0.06	0.13	0.06	<0.13	0.13	
<u>Prop. acnes</u> L1014 ATCC 6919	0.03	0.016	0.008	0.03	0.008	
<u>Bact. fragilis</u> L1010 ATCC 23745	>128	2	4	>128	32	
<u>Haemophilus influenzae</u> type B	>128	2	2	>128	8	
<u>Esch. coli</u> L47 SKF 12140	>128	>128	>128	>128	>128	
<u>Prot. vulgaris</u> ATCC 881	>128	>128	>128	>128	>128	

TABLE VII - (MIC, microgram/ml) (continued)

STRAIN	COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE No.			
	27	28	32	35
<u>Staph. aureus</u> L165 Tour	0.25	0.13	0.5	0.13
<u>Staph. epidermidis</u> L147 ATCC 12228	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.13
<u>Staph. haemolyticus</u> L602	1	1	0.5	0.5
<u>Strep. pneumoniae</u> L44 UC41	8	2	1	>128
<u>Strep. faecalis</u> L149 ATCC 7080	1	0.06	0.25	0.06
<u>Prop. acnes</u> L1014 ATCC 6919	0.03	0.008	0.13	0.004
<u>Bact. fragilis</u> L1010 ATCC 23745	64	>128	>128	>128
<u>Haemophilus influenzae</u> type B	8	>128	>128	>128
<u>Esch. coli</u> L47 SKF 12140	>128	>128	>128	>128
<u>Prot. vulgaris</u> ATCC 881	>128	>128	>128	>128

TABLE VII - (MIC, microgram/ml) (continued)

STRAIN	COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE No.					
	36	37	38	39	40	
<u>Staph. aureus</u> L165 Tour	0.13	0.03	32	0.13	0.25	
<u>Staph. epidermidis</u> L147 ATCC 12228	0.13	0.06	32	0.25	0.25	
<u>Staph. haemolyticus</u> L602	0.13	0.13	64	2	1	
<u>Strep. pneumoniae</u> L44 UC41	4	>128	>128	4	1	
<u>Strep. faecalis</u> L149 ATCC 7080	0.13	0.06	16	≤0.13	≤0.13	
<u>Prop. acnes</u> L1014 ATCC 6919	0.06	0.004	0.25	≤0.13	-	
<u>Bact. fragilis</u> L1010 ATCC 23745	>128	>128	>128	8	4	
<u>Haemophilus influenzae</u> type B	>128	>128	>128	1	1	
<u>Esch. coli</u> L47 SKF 12140	>128	>128	>128	>128	>128	
<u>Prot. vulgaris</u> ATCC 881	>128	>128	>128	>128	>128	

TABLE VII - (MIC, microgram/ml) (continued)

STRAIN	COMPOUND OF EXAMPLE No.			
	41	42	43	44
<u>Staph. aureus</u> L165 Tour	0.25	0.13	0.13	0.13
<u>Staph. epidermidis</u> L147 ATCC 12228	0.5	0.13	0.5	0.5
<u>Staph. haemolyticus</u> L602	1	0.5	0.5	1
<u>Strep. pneumoniae</u> L44 UC41	2	1	0.5	1
<u>Strep. faecalis</u> L149 ATCC 7080	<0.13	0.13	0.13	0.06
<u>Prop. acnes</u> L1014 ATCC 6919	<0.13	0.016	0.016	0.016
<u>Bact. fragilis</u> L1010 ATCC 23745	4	>128	>128	>128
<u>Haemophilus influenzae</u> type B	1	4	>128	>128
<u>Esch. coli</u> L47 SKF 12140	>128	>128	>128	>128
<u>Prot. vulgaris</u> ATCC 881	>128	>128	>128	>128

In view of their properties, the compounds of the invention can be used as active ingredients in the preparation of medicaments for human or animal treatment

In particular, the amide derivatives of the antibiotic GE 2270 compounds of formula I are antimicrobial agents mainly active against gram positive bacteria and gram positive as well as gram negative anaerobes.

5 The main therapeutic indication of the antibiotic substances of the invention is thus in the treatment of infections related to the presence of microorganisms susceptible to them.

The term "treatment" is intended to encompass also prophylaxis, therapy and cure.

The patient receiving this treatment is any animal in need, including primates, in particular humans, and other mammals such as equines, cattle, swine and sheep; and poultry and pets in general.

10 The compounds of the invention can be administered as such or in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and can also be administered in conjunction with other antimicrobial agents. Conjunctive therapy, thus includes sequential, simultaneous and separate administration of the active compounds in a way that the therapeutical effects of the first administered one is not entirely disappeared when the subsequent is administered.

15 A preferred pharmaceutical formulation is represented by a formulation suitable for a topical application on an intact or damaged skin or mucous membrane. Examples of such formulations are powders, ointments, creams and lotions. The excipients in these formulations are the usual pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles such oleaginous ointment bases (e.g. cetyl esters wax, oleic acid, olive oil, paraffin, spermaceti, starch glycerite); absorbent ointment bases (e.g. anhydrous lanolin, hydrophilic petrolatum), emulsion ointment bases
20 (e.g. cetyl alcohol, glyceryl monostearate, lanolin, stearic acid), water-soluble ointment bases (e.g. glycol ethers and their derivatives which include polyethylene glycols, poly(oxy-1,2-ethan ediy)-alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxy-octadecanoate, polysorbates, and polyethylene glycols mono-stearates).

25 These formulations may contain other known excipients, such as preservatives and are prepared as known in the art and reported in reference handbooks such as Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Seventeenth edition, 1985, Mack Publishing Co.

The compounds of the invention can also be formulated into formulation suitable for parenteral administration according to procedures known per se in the art. For instance, a compound of the invention is formulated with polypropylene glycol or dimethylacetamide and a surface-active agent such as polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate or polyethoxylated castor oil.

30 A preferred formulation for parenteral administration includes the following excipients: Cremophor® EL (polyoxyl 35 castor oil USP/NF) 20%, propylene glycol 5-10%.

Preferably, this formulation is used for i.v. administration in the treatment of any infection involving a microorganism susceptible to an antibiotic of the invention.

An example of a suitable formulation used for I.V. is the following

35

compound No. 19	100 mg
propylene glycol	1 ml
water for injection q.s.	5 ml
phosphate buffer pH 8-8.5	

40

45 In the treatment of pseudomembranous colitis or other diseases attributable to the presence of anaerobes in the gastrointestinal tract, an effective dose of the compounds of the invention may be administered orally in suitable pharmaceutical form such as a capsule or an aqueous suspension.

The dosage of the active ingredient depends on many factors which include type, age and conditions of the patient, specific active ingredient and formulation selected for administration, administration schedule, etc.

50 In general, effective antimicrobial dosages are employed per single unit dosage form. Repeated applications of these dosage forms, e.g. from 2 to 6 times a day, are in general preferred. An effective dosage may be in general in the range 0.5-50 mg/kg body weight/day.

A preferred topic preparation is an ointment containing from 1% to 10% of a compound of the present invention.

Anyway, the prescribing physician will be able to determine the optimal dosage for a given patient in a given situation.

55 Besides their use as medicaments in human and veterinary therapy, the compounds of the invention can also be used as animal growth promoters.

For this purpose, a compound of the invention is administered orally in a suitable feed. The exact concentration employed is that which is required to provide for the active agent in a growth promotant effective amount

when normal amounts of feed are consumed.

The addition of the active compound of the invention to animal feed is preferably accomplished by preparing an appropriate feed premix containing the active compound in an effective amount and incorporating the premix into the complete ration.

5 Alternatively, an intermediate concentrate or feed supplement containing the active ingredient can be blended into the feed. The way in which such feed premixes and complete rations can be prepared and administered are described in reference books (such as "Applied Animal Nutrition", W.H. Freedman and CO., S. Francisco, USA, 1969 or "Livestock Feeds and Feeding" O and B books, Corvallis, Oregon, USA, 1977).

10 The following examples further illustrate the invention and should not be interpreted as limiting it in any way.

EXAMPLES OF THE INVENTION

PROCEDURE A - Reaction of GE 2270 factor A₃ starting material with the selected amine

15

Example 1:

Preparation of compound no. 15, 29, 30, 32, 33

20 To a stirred solution of 1 mmol of GE 2270 factor A₃ (prepared as described in European Patent Application Publication No. 406745) in 10 ml of dimethylformamide (DMF), 1.2 mmols of the selected amine, 1.4 mmols of triethylamine (TEA) and 1.2 mmols of di-phenylphosphorazidate (DPPA) were added at 0°C. (If the salt (chloride, p-toluenesulfonate, etc) of the selected amine was used, a double amount of TEA had to be used). The temperature was allowed to rise to room temperature and stirring was continued for about 4 h. The reaction
25 mixture was then acidified with 1N aq HCl to about pH 3 and then diluted with water to complete precipitation of the product. The wet solid was dried in air and then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 3 to 5% methanol in chloroform. Fractions containing the title compound were pooled together and the solvent evaporated. Trituration of the solid with ethyl ether yielded the title compound as a fine powder.

30 **PROCEDURE A1 - Reaction of GE 2270 factor A₃ starting material with the selected amine containing further reactive functional group(s), all of which protected, and subsequent deprotection of the protecting group(s).**

Example 2:

35

Preparation of compound no. 34, 36

The reaction was substantially carried out as described in Example 1. Once the reaction product had been purified by flash chromatography, 1 mmol of the solid obtained was treated with 7 ml of cold trifluoroacetic acid
40 (TFA). The suspension was swirled for a few minutes until a solution was obtained and TFA was evaporated "in vacuo" in the cold. The gummy product still containing traces of TFA was then treated with ethyl ether and the title compound was obtained as the trifluoroacetate salt in the form of a fine powder.

Example 3:

45

Preparation of compound no. 1, 3 to 10, 18 to 21, 39

The reaction was substantially carried out as described in Example 1. Once the reaction product had been purified by flash chromatography, 1 mmol of the solid obtained was dissolved in 20 ml of dioxane and 1.2 ml
50 of 1N aq NaOH were added under stirring at room temperature. After 5 h the solution was acidified with 1N aq HCl to pH 2 and diluted with water to complete precipitation of the title compound which was filtered off and allowed to dry in air yielding the title compound as a fine powder.

Example 4:

55

Preparation of compound no. 2

The reaction was carried out as described in Example 3. Once hydrolysis of the ester function had been

accomplished and the compound had been allowed to dry in air, 1 mmols of the solid obtained was dissolved in 20 ml of TFA and 50 mmols of thioanisole were added under stirring at room temperature as described by Y. Kiso et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull. 28, 673, 1980. After 3.5 h, TFA was evaporated "in vacuo" in the cold and the residue taken up in a minimum amount of 1% methanol in chloroform. Addition of ethyl ether induced the precipitation of the title compound which was filtered, washed with more ethyl ether and dried "in vacuo" to yield the trifluoroacetate salt of the title compound as a fine powder.

Example 4bis:

10 Preparation of compound no. 37

The reaction was substantially carried out as described in Example 1. Once the starting material had disappeared from the reaction mixture, water was added and the precipitate obtained was filtered off, washed with additional water and allowed to dry in air. The crude material was then dissolved in 3 ml of THF and stirred overnight at room temperature in the presence of 10% aq. HCl. Dilution with water provided complete precipitation of the product which was filtered off and allowed to dry in air. The solid was then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 2 to 4% methanol in chloroform. Fractions containing the title compound were pooled together and the solvent evaporated yielding a pale yellow powder.

20 PROCEDURE B - Reaction of GE 2270 factor A₃ starting material with the selected amine containing unprotected acid moieties.

Example 5

25 Preparation of compound no. 19, 22 to 28, 40, 41

1.1 mmols of DPPA were added at 0°C to a stirred solution of 1 mmol of GE 2270 factor A₃ and 1.5 mmols of TEA in 10 ml of DMF. The temperature was allowed to rise to room temperature and stirring was continued for 4.5 more hours. 1.5 Mmols of the selected amine and 2 mmols of TEA were then added to the solution at room temperature and stirring was continued at the same temperature for 5 more hours. (If the selected amine contained more than one acid function, the amount of TEA was adjusted so to free the amino group). The reaction mixture was then acidified with 1N aq HCl to about pH 2 and then diluted with water to complete precipitation of the product. The wet solid was dried in air and then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 5 to 10% methanol in chloroform. Fractions containing the title compound were pooled together and the solvent evaporated. Trituration of the solid with ethyl ether yielded the title compound as a fine powder.

35 PROCEDURE B1 - Reaction of GE 2270 factor A₃ starting material with the selected amine containing reactive functional group(s), all of which are variously protected, in addition to the unprotected acid group(s) and subsequent deprotection of the protecting group(s).

Example 6:

Preparation of compound no. 11, 12

45 The reaction was substantially carried out as described in Example 5. Once the reaction product had been purified by flash chromatography, 1 mmol of the solid obtained was dissolved in 20 ml of TFA and 50 mmols of thioanisole were added under stirring at room temperature. After 3.5 h, TFA was evaporated "in vacuo" in the cold and the residue taken up in a minimum amount of 1% methanol in chloroform. Addition of ethyl ether induced the precipitation of the title compound which was filtered, washed with more ethyl ether and dried "in vacuo" to yield the trifluoroacetate salt of the title compound as a fine powder.

50 PROCEDURE C - Reaction of selected amide derivatives of GE 2270 factor A₃ as starting material with the selected reagent.

Example 7

55 Preparation of compound no. 14, 15, 16, 17 from compound no. 1, 5, 10, 6 respectively

To a stirred solution of 1 mmol of the appropriate amide derivative of GE 2270 factor A₃ (prepared as des-

cribed in the previous examples) in 10 ml of DMF, 1.2 mmols of the selected amine, 1.4 mmols of TEA and 1.2 mmols of DPPA were added at 0°C. (If the salt (chloride, p-toluenesulfonate, etc) of the selected amine was used, a double amount of TEA had to be used). The temperature was allowed to rise to room temperature and stirring was continued for about 4 h. The reaction mixture was then acidified with 1N aq HCl to about pH 3 and then diluted with water to complete precipitation of the product. The wet solid was dried in air and then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 3 to 5% methanol in chloroform. Fractions containing the title compound were pooled together and the solvent evaporated. Trituration of the solid with ethyl ether yielded the title compound as a fine powder.

PROCEDURE C1 - Reaction of the selected amide derivative of the GE 2270 factor A₃ as starting material with the selected reagent which contains further reactive functional group(s), all of which protected, and subsequent deprotection of the protecting group(s).

Example 8:

Preparation of compound no. 13 from compound no.3

The reaction was carried out as described in Example 7. Once the reaction product had been purified by flash chromatography, 1 mmol of the solid obtained was dissolved in 20 ml of dioxane and 1.2 ml of 1N aq NaOH were added under stirring at room temperature. After 5 h the solution was acidified with 1N aq HCl to pH 2 and diluted with water to complete precipitation of the title compound which was filtered off and allowed to dry in air yielding the title compound as a fine powder.

Example 9:

Preparation of compound no. 31 from compound no. 36

To a stirred solution of 1 mmol of the appropriate amide derivative of GE 2270 factor A₃ (prepared as described in the previous examples) in 10 ml of 10% methanolic chloroform, 1.2 mmols of TEA and 1.1 mmols the selected reagent (see table -) were added at room temperature. After 20 min the solvent was evaporated "in vacuo" and the residue treated with 5% aq Na₂CO₃. The solid obtained was filtered off, washed with more 5% Na₂CO₃ and water and finally redissolved in 10 ml of methanol. To this solution, 0.5 ml of water and 0.1 mmols of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solution was then reduced to a small volume (about 2 ml) under vacuum and water was added to precipitate the title compound which, after drying in air, was obtained as a fine powder.

Example 9bis:

Preparation of compound no. 38 from compound no. 37

To a stirred solution of 0.23 mmols of the appropriate amide derivative of GE 2270 factor A₃ (prepared as described in the previous examples) in 40 ml of ethanol, 9.2 mmols of acetic acid, 9.2 mmols of sodium acetate and 0.506 mmols of the selected reagent (see table II) were added at room temperature. After 2 hours 0.46 mmols of NaBH₄ (Fluka) were added and stirring was continued overnight at the same temperature. Evaporation of the solvent provided a crude material which was washed with 10 ml of 1N HCl, filtered and allowed to dry in air. The solid was then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 0 to 10% methanol in dichloromethane. The fractions containing the methyl ester of the title compound (intermediate) were pooled together and the solvent evaporated providing a solid which was redissolved in 2 ml dioxane and treated overnight with a 1.2 molar excess of 1N NaOH at room temperature. Evaporation of the solvent gave a solid which was further purified by trituration with a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate:methanol yielding the title compound as a fine powder.

PROCEDURE D - Reaction of GE 2270 factor A₂ starting material with the selected amine

Example 10:

Preparation of compound No. 35

1 mmol of GE 2270 factor A₂ (prepared as described in European Patent Application Publication No. 406745) were dissolved in 10 ml of a saturated solution of methanolic ammonia. The solution was allowed to

stand for 3 days at room temperature and then evaporated "in vacuo". The residue was taken up in 2 ml of methanol and the title compound precipitated with water, filtered off and allowed to dry in air. Trituration with ethyl ether yielded the title compound as a fine powder.

PROCEDURE E - Preparation of a salt of a compound of the invention.

5

Example 11:

Preparation of the arginine salt of compound No. 19

10 To a suspension of 3 g of compound No. 19 (2.42 mmols) 180 ml of dioxane, a solution of 423 mg of L-arginine (2.42 mmols) in 120 ml of water were added under stirring and the non clear solution was thus lyophilized to recovered the desired salt.

PROCEDURE F - Reaction of GE 2270 component C_{2a} starting material (i.e. the compound of formula II wherein R is methoxymethyl, R₁ is methyl, R₄ is hydroxymethyl and W is COOH) with the selected amine containing further reactive functional group(s), all of which protected, and subsequent deprotection of the protecting group(s).

15

Example 12:

20 Preparation of compound no. 42

The reaction was carried out as described in Example 3 using GE 2270 component C_{2a} starting material instead of factor A₃.

PROCEDURE G - Reaction of GE 2270 component C_{2a} starting material as described in procedure F with the selected amine containing unprotected acid moieties.

25

Example 13:

Preparation of compound no.42

30

The reaction was carried out as described in Example 5 using GE 2270 component C_{2a} starting material instead of factor A₃.

PROCEDURE H - Reaction of GE 2270 component D₁ starting material (i.e. the compound of formula II wherein R and R₁ are hydrogen, R₄ is methyl and W is COOH) with the selected amine containing further reactive functional group(s), all of which protected, and subsequent deprotection of the protecting group(s).

35

Example 14:

Preparation of compound no. 43

40

The reaction was carried out as described in Example 3 using GE 2270 component D₁ starting material instead of factor A₃.

PROCEDURE I - Reaction of GE 2270 component D₁ starting material as described in procedure H with the selected amine containing unprotected acid moieties.

45

Example 15:

Preparation of compound no.43

50 The reaction was carried out as described in Example 5 using GE 2270 component D₁ starting material instead of factor A₃.

PROCEDURE J - Reaction of GE 2270 component D₂ (i.e. the compound of formula II wherein R is hydroxymethyl, R₁ and R₄ are methyl and W is COOH) starting material with the selected amine containing further reactive functional group(s), all of which protected, and subsequent deprotection of the protecting group(s).

55

Example 16:

Preparation of compound no. 44

5 The reaction was carried out as described in Example 3 using GE 2270 component D₂ starting material instead of factor A₃.

PROCEDURE K - Reaction of GE 2270 component D₂ starting material as described in procedure J with the selected amine containing unprotected acid moieties.

10 Example 17:

Preparation of compound no.44

15 The reaction was carried out as described in Example 5 using GE 2270 component D₂ starting material instead of factor A₃.

PROCEDURE L - Reaction of a mixture of minor, components (C_{2a}, D₁, D₂ and E) of antibiotic GE 2270 (starting material) with the selected amine containing further reactive functional group(s), all of which protected, and subsequent deprotection of the protecting group(s).

20 Example 18:

The reaction was carried out as described in Example 3 using a mixture of minor components (C_{2a}, D₁, D₂ and E) of antibiotic GE 2270 starting material instead of factor A₃ and methyl 6-aminocaproate hydrochloride (Fluka). R_t (min) refer to HPLC method M reported in the HPLC analysis section.

25 When Y=-NH CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂COOCH₃, R_t (min) are respectively 43.43 for GE 2270 factor C_{2a}, 39.42 for GE 2270 factor D₁, 42.29 for GE 2270 factor D₂ and 37.41 for GE 2270 factor E.

When Y=-NH CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂COOH, R_t (min) are respectively 17.23 for GE 2270 factor C_{2a}, 15.76 for GE 2270 factor D₁, 16.64 for GE 2270 factor D₂ and 15.13 for GE 2270 factor E.

30 PROCEDURE M - Reaction of a selected mixture of minor components (C_{2a}, D₁, D₂ and E) of antibiotic GE 2270 starting material with the selected amine containing unprotected acid moieties.

Example 19:

35 The reaction was carried out as described in Example 5 using a selected mixture of minor components (C_{2a}, D₁, D₂ and E) of antibiotic GK 2270 starting material instead of factor A₃ and 6-aminocaproic acid (Fluka).

R_t (min) refer to Method M reported in the HPLC analysis section and are respectively 17.23 for GE 2270 factor C_{2a}, 15.76 for GE 2270 factor D₁, 16.64 for GE 2270 factor D₂ and 15.13 for GE 2270 factor E.

PREPARATION OF THE STARTING MATERIALS

40

1. The following starting materials have been purchased from Fluka (Fluka, Chemika-Biochemika, Buchs, Switzerland):

Glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride,

L-threonine methyl ester hydrochloride,

45 L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride,

L-leucine methyl ester hydrochloride,

L-phenylalanine methyl ester hydrochloride,

L-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride,

L-proline methyl ester hydrochloride,

50 L-threonine methyl ester hydrochloride,

N α -Cbz-L-lysine,

methyl 4-aminobutyrate hydrochloride,

methyl 6-aminocaproate hydrochloride,

6-aminocaproic acid,

55 4-(methylamino)benzoic acid,

piperidine-4-carboxylic acid,

N-methyl-D-glucamine,

D(+)-glucosamine hydrochloride,

2-dimethylaminoethylamine,
amino acetaldehyde dimethylacetal,
 β -alanine ethyl ester hydrochloride.

2. The following starting materials have been purchased from Sigma (Sigma, Biochemicals Organic Compounds, St. Louis, U.S.A.):

N δ -Cbz-L-ornithine,
L-aspartic acid dimethyl ester hydrochloride.

3. The following starting materials have been purchased from Aldrich (Aldrich, Catalogo Prodotti di Chimica Fine, Milano, Italy):

L-Prolinamide,
taurine,
3-amino-1-propanesulfonic acid,
3-aminopropylphosphonic acid,
4-amino-1-benzylpiperidine.

4. Production of antibiotic GE 2270 for preparing antibiotic GE 2270 factors A, B₁, B₂, C₁, C₂, C_{2a}, D₁, D₂, and E

A culture of *Planobispora rosea* ATCC 53773 is grown on an oatmeal agar slant for two weeks at 28-30°C and then used to inoculate 500 ml flasks containing 100 ml of a seed medium of the following composition:

Starch	20 g/l
20 Polyptone	5 g/l
Yeast extract	3 g/l
Beef extract	2 g/l
Soybean meal	2 g/l
25 Calcium carbonate	1 g/l
Distilled water q.s.	100 ml
(adjusted to pH 7.0 before sterilization)	

The flask is incubated on a rotary shaker (200 rpm) at 28-30°C for 92 h. The obtained culture is then used to inoculate a jar fermenter containing 4 liters of the same medium and the culture is incubated at 28-30°C for 48 hours with stirring (about 900 rpm) and aeration (about one standard liter of air per volume per minute).

The obtained broth is transferred to a fermenter containing 50 l of the following production medium:

Starch	20 g/l
Peptone	2.5 g/l
35 Hydrolyzed casein	2.5 g/l
Yeast extract	3 g/l
Beef extract	2 g/l
Soybean meal	2 g/l
40 Calcium carbonate	1 g/l
Distilled water	q.s.
(adjusted to pH 7.0 before sterilization)	

and incubated for about 72 hours at 28-30°C.

Antibiotic production is monitored by paper disc agar assay using *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633 grown on minimum Davis medium. The inhibition zones are evaluated after incubation overnight at 35°C.

4a) Recovery of crude antibiotic GE 2270

The fermentation mass (50 l) obtained above is harvested and submitted to filtration in the presence of a filter aid (Clarcell).

50 Antibiotic GE 2270 is found mainly in the mycelium, even if a certain amount of it can be recovered also from the filtrates.

The filtrate is adjusted to about pH 7.0 and extracted with ethyl acetate (50 l). The organic phase is separated by centrifugation and concentrated to a small volume under reduced pressure. The obtained oily residue is then treated with petroleum ether to precipitate crude antibiotic GE 2270 that is collected by filtration and 55 dried. 415 mg of crude antibiotic GE 2270 complex is obtained.

The mycelium is extracted twice with 20 l of methanol and the pooled extracts are concentrated under reduced pressure to give an aqueous residue which is extracted twice with ethyl acetate. Crude antibiotic GE

2270 (6.06 g) is precipitated by addition of petroleum ether from the concentrated organic phase.

4b) Isolation of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A

5 The crude obtained from the mycelium according to the procedure described above (3 g) is dissolved in tetrahydrofuran and concentrated under reduced pressure in the presence of silica gel (230-400 mesh). The obtained solid residue is collected and applied to a chromatography column containing 300 g of silica gel (230-400 mesh) prepared in methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2). The column is developed first with methylene chloride (2 l) and then sequentially with 1.5 l mixtures of methylene chloride and methanol in the following ratios: 98/2;
10 96/4, 94/6, 92/8, 90/10 and 88/12 (v/v).

Fractions are collected, analyzed by TLC, HPLC or microbiologically against *B. subtilis* and pooled according to their antibiotic content.

The pooled fractions containing antibiotic GE 2270 factor A are concentrated under reduced pressure to give an oily residue which is solubilized with tetrahydrofuran.

15 From this solution, antibiotic GE 2270 factor A (600 mg) is precipitated by adding petroleum ether.

4bis) Isolation of mixtures of minor components of antibiotic GE 2270

A representative mixture particularly enriched in the minor components C_{2a} , D_1 , D_2 and E was established by HPLC comparison with analytical samples of each single component.

R_t (min) refer to HPLC method M reported in the HPLC analysis section and are 20.55 for GE 2270 factor C_{2a} , 17.43 for GE 2270 factor D_1 , 18.17 for GE 2270 factor D_2 , and 16.61 for GE 2270 factor E.

Concentration of this fraction under reduced pressure produced an oily residue which was redissolved in tetrahydrofuran and precipitated with petroleum ether as whitish powder.

25

4c) Separation and isolation of antibiotic GE 2270 factors B_1 , B_2 , C_1 , C_2 , D_1 , D_2 , and E

Antibiotic GE 2270 factors D_1 , D_2 and E are separated and purified from the above obtained crude mixture by preparative HPLC using a 250x20 mm column packed with Nucleosil® C18 (silica gel functionalized with octadecylsilane groups) (5 μm) and eluted with mixtures of Phase A: CH_3CN :tetrahydrofuran:40 mM HCOONH_4 (40:40:20); Phase B: CH_3CN :tetrahydrofuran:40 mM HCOONH_4 (10:10:80). The antibiotic mixture (6 mg) was solubilized in 3 ml of Phase B and 1 ml of Phase A and was injected into the HPLC column which was eluted at a flow rate of 14 ml/min with a 26:74 mixture of Phase A and B. The eluted fractions were collected according to the UV adsorption profile at 254 nm. The fractions of subsequent chromatographic runs having homogeneous content were pooled and concentrated under reduced pressure to eliminate CH_3CN . The residual solution showed antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* Tour L165 by paper disc assay. These solutions were lyophilized at least three times to remove completely the HCOONH_4 buffer residue from the HPLC phases.

35

The yields were as follows: antibiotic GE 2270 factor E, 11 mg; antibiotic GE 2270 factor D_1 , 12 mg; antibiotic GE 2270 factor D_2 , 10 mg.

40

4d) Isolation of a purified mixture containing antibiotic GE 2270 factor G_{2a} in mixture with other GE 2270 factors

The preparations of crude GE 2270 factors from 6 repeated fermentations were pooled and solubilized into 12 l of CH_2Cl_2 :methanol (93:7). The insoluble material was removed by filtration and the solution, containing the antibiotic complex, was applied to a 13 kg (230-400 mesh) silica gel column equilibrated in CH_2Cl_2 :methanol (93:7). Antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a} was eluted from the column by eluting with CH_2Cl_2 :methanol (93:7). The fractions containing the antibiotic of the invention (HPLC analysis) were pooled, were concentrated under reduced pressure and were dried to yield 23.5 g of antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a} in mixture with other minor factors.

50

A portion (5.5 g) of this preparation was again purified by flash chromatography on a column containing 400 g of silica gel (230-400 mesh) equilibrated in methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2). The column was developed first with methylene chloride (1 liter) and then sequentially with a series of mixtures of methylene chloride / methanol in the following ratios (v/v): 96/4 (3 liters); 94/6 (1 liter); 92/8 (2 liters); 90/10 (6 liters) and 88/12 (4 liters).

55

The fractions containing mainly GE 2270 factor C_{2a} (HPLC analysis) were pooled and were concentrated. The antibiotic preparation (646 mg) was precipitated upon addition of petroleum ether.

4e) Isolation of pure antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a}

The purified mixture containing mainly antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a} was further purified by preparative HPLC from the above described preparation.

- 5 A portion of the above described preparation of the antibiotic (10 mg) was solubilized in 1 ml of Phase A (CH₃CN : tetrahydrofuran : 40 mM HCOONH₄ - 40:40:20) and 1 ml of Phase B (CH₃CN : tetrahydrofuran : 40 mM HCOONH₄ - 10:10:80) and was injected into a HPLC 250x20 mm Hibar column (E. Merck; Darmstadt F.R. Germany) packed with 7 µm Nucleosil®C18 (silica gel functionalized with octadecylsilane groups) which was equilibrated with a mixture of 40% Phase A and 60% Phase B. The column was eluted at 15 ml/min flow rate
10 with a 22 minutes linear gradient from 40% to 50% of Phase A. The UV detection was 254 nm. The fractions of 10 subsequent chromatographic runs containing the pure antibiotic of the invention were pooled and were concentrated under reduced pressure to eliminate CH₃CN. Antibiotic GE 2270 factor C_{2a} precipitated from water. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation, was washed twice with distilled water and was dried under vacuum yielding 66 mg of the pure antibiotic.

15

5. Preparation of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂

- Antibiotic GE 2270 factor A (prepared as described above) (86 mg) is dissolved in 17 ml of 95% ethanol and 1.7 ml of acetic acid. After incubation at 60°C for 24 h, the resulting solution is diluted with 0.1M sodium
20 phosphate buffer pH 7.5 (100 ml) and adjusted to pH 7.5 with 1M sodium hydroxide. Ethanol is removed by evaporation under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue is extracted twice with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The organic phase is concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a solid residue which is solubilized with tetrahydrofuran and then precipitated by adding petroleum ether. Antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂ (62 mg) is obtained with minor amounts of antibiotic GE 2270 factors A and A₁. Pure antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂ is
25 obtained by preparative HPLC as follows:

- 10 Mg of the above crude product is solubilized in tetrahydrofuran, diluted to the solubility limit with water and then injected into a HPLC system with a column (250 x 20 mm) packed with Nucleosil® C18 (5 micrometer) reverse phase silica gel by Stacroma®, eluting with a linear gradient from 64% to 93% of phase B in phase A, in 20 min, at a flow rate of about 15 ml/min. In this system, phase A is a 90:10 (v/v) mixture of 18 mM sodium
30 phosphate pH 7.2 and acetonitrile, while phase B is a 40:60 (v/v) mixture of 18 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.2 and acetonitrile. Fractions of five consecutive runs are collected and UV monitored at 330 nm. Fractions which contain substantial amounts of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂, which correspond to the major peaks of the UV elution profile, are pooled and concentrated under reduced pressure to an aqueous phase which is extracted twice with ethyl acetate. This organic layer is then washed with distilled water to remove the residual inorganic
35 salts and concentrated to precipitate a solid residue that is then dissolved in tetrahydrofuran and re-precipitated with petroleum ether, to obtain pure antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂ (45 mg).

In European Patent Application Publication No. 406745 are described other alternative method for preparing antibiotic GK 2270 factor A₂ as main reaction product of antibiotic GE 2170 factor A.

40 6. Preparation of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃

- Antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₂ is incubated for 1 h at room temperature in 0.5M sodium carbonate. The reaction mixture is then diluted with cold water and brought to pH 6.5 with hydrochloric acid. The neutralized solution contains antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃ as the main reaction product. This antibiotic is extracted from the aqueous
45 phase with ethyl acetate and then is precipitated from the concentrated organic phase by adding petroleum ether.

Pure antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃ is obtained by column chromatography as described below:

- 1.5 Grams of crude GE 2270 A₃ is dissolved in 60 ml of a 1/1 (v/v) mixture of methanol and dichloromethane and adsorbed on silica gel (75-230 mesh) by evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure. The solid
50 residue is then put on the top of a silica gel (75-230 mesh) column (bed height 40 cm) equilibrated with dichloromethane. The column is then eluted with mixtures of methanol in dichloromethane in the order: 1) 2% methanol (450 ml); 2) 5% methanol (500 ml); 3) 10% methanol (600 ml); 4) 15% methanol (500 ml); 5) 20% methanol (500 ml); 6) 30% methanol (250 ml).

- Fractions are collected and monitored by TLC and a microbiological assay on *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633. Anti-
55 biotic GE 2270 factor A₃ is normally present in the eluates which contain about 15-20% methanol.

The fractions containing the desired product are pooled and concentrated under reduced pressure. Upon addition of petroleum ether to the residue, antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃ precipitates (854 mg of pure product).

7. Preparation of the proper starting material from antibiotic factors D₁, D₂, E and C_{2a}

By substantially following the same procedure described at points 5 and 6 above but starting from the single factors D₁, D₂, E and C_{2a} of antibiotic GE 2270 instead of factor A, the proper starting materials of formula III wherein W is COOH or an activated ester, R is hydrogen or CH₂OH, R₁ is CH₃ or hydrogen and R₄ is hydroxymethyl or methyl, are obtained.

7a) Preparation of proper starting material from a mixture of minor components (C_{2a}, D₁, D₂ and E) of antibiotic GE 2270

By substantially following the same procedure described at point 5 and 6 above but starting from a mixture of minor components (C_{2a}, D₁, D₂ and E) of antibiotic GE 2270 instead of the single factor A, the proper starting material of formula III wherein W is COOH or an activated ester and R, R₁ and R₄ are respectively methoxymethyl, methyl and hydroxymethyl for C_{2a}, hydrogen, hydrogen and methyl for D₁, hydroxymethyl, methyl and methyl for D₂ and hydroxymethyl, hydrogen and methyl for E are obtained.

R_t (min) refer to HPLC method M reported in the HPLC analysis section.

When W is an activated ester, R_t (min) are respectively 22.51 for GE 2270 factor C_{2a}, 19.80 for GE 2270 factor D₁, 20.41 for GE 2270 factor D₂ and 18.92 for GE 2270 factor E.

When W is COOH, R_t (min) are respectively 12.99 for GE 2270 factor C_{2a}, 10.38 for GE 2270 factor D₁, 11.08 for GE 2270 factor D₂ and 9.03 for GE 2270 factor E.

8. Preparation of glycyl-N_ε-Cbz-L-lysine trifluoroacetate

4.8 ml of DPPA (22 mmols) was added at 0°C to a well stirred solution of 3.5 g of BOC-glycine (Fluka) (20 mmols) and 7.28 g of N_ε-Cbz-L-lysine methyl ester hydrochloride (Fluka) (22 mmols) in 50 ml of dry DMF. To this solution, a solution of 5.8 ml of TEA (42 mmols) in 50 ml of dry DMF was added at 0°C over a 10 - 15 min period. Stirring was continued for 2 more hours at 0°C and then overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with 250 ml of toluene and 500 ml of ethyl acetate and washed with 1N aq. HCl (x3), water, a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ and brine. Drying over Na₂SO₄ and evaporation of the solvent yielded 9.7 g of a thick oil which resisted any attempt of crystallization. NMR of this oil was in perfect agreement with the structure of BOC-glycyl-N_ε-Cbz-L-lysine methyl ester.

The oil was dissolved in 200 ml of acetone/dioxane 1:1 and 22 ml of 1N aq. NaOH were added over a 30 min period at 0°C under stirring. The reaction was then stirred for 45 min at room temperature, diluted with 300 ml of cold water, acidified with 25 ml of 1N aq HCl and extracted with chloroform (x3) and ethyl acetate (x3). Drying over Na₂SO₄ and evaporation of the solvent yielded 9.4 g of a gum which resisted any attempt of crystallization. NMR of this gum was in perfect agreement with the structure of BOC-glycyl-N_ε-Cbz-L-lysine.

The gummy compound was treated with 20 ml of cold trifluoroacetic acid (TFA). The reaction mixture was swirled at room temperature until all the compound went in solution. The solution was reduced to a small volume under vacuum in the cold and then ethyl ether was added to induce precipitation of the title compound. 9.6 g of glycyl-N_ε-Cbz-L-lysine trifluoroacetate were obtained as a white powder. NMR was in perfect agreement with the structure.

9. Preparation of L-tyrosyl-L-prolinamide

0.48 ml of DPPA (2 mmols) were added at 0°C to a well stirred solution of 538 mg of BOC-L-tyrosine (Fluka) (2 mmols), 228.3 mg of L-prolinamide (Aldrich) (2 mmols) and 168 mg of NaHCO₃ in 5 ml of dry DMF. The reaction was stirred for 24 h at room temperature and then diluted with 50 ml of water and extracted with chloroform (x3). The organic phase was washed water, dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent evaporated to yield an oil which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with hexane/acetone 2:3. 420 mg of BOC-L-tyrosyl-L-prolinamide were in this way obtained as a white solid. NMR was in agreement with the structure.

The solid obtained was dissolved in 6 ml of ethyl acetate and stirred for 48 h at room temperature in the presence of 4 ml of 3N aq. HCl. The reaction mixture was then evaporated to dryness in vacuo and the residue redissolved in ethanol was precipitated with ethyl ether. 302 mg of L-tyrosyl-L-prolinamide were obtained as a white powder. NMR was in perfect agreement with the structure.

10. Preparation of methyl 8-aminocaprylate and methyl 11-aminoundecanoate p-toluenesulfonates

A solution of 40 mmols of the selected amino acid (Fluka) and 15.2 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (Fluka) (80 mmols) in 200 ml of methanol was refluxed overnight. The solvent was then evaporated in vacuo and the residue redissolved in ethyl ether. After sometime the title compounds crystallized out quantitatively. The NMR of both compounds was in agreement with their structure.

11. Preparation of 5-aminopentylphosphonic acid

3.48 g of 5-amino-1-pentanol (Fluka) (33.7 mmols) and 5.0 g of phthalic anhydride (Fluka) (33.7 mmols) were melted together at 180°C. This temperature was maintained for 90 min until no more water developed. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature and the oily mixture was chromatographed on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 2% methanol in chloroform. 5.9 g of a pure oil were obtained. NMR was in agreement with the structure.

To the 5.9 g of the oily intermediate (25 mmols), 1.6 ml of PBr_3 (17 mmols) were added portionwise so to control the exothermic reaction. The reaction mixture was heated at 100°C for 1.5 h and then poured into crushed ice. The solid material that separated was filtered and allowed to dry in air overnight. 6.6 g of the pure bromo intermediate were obtained. The mass was in agreement with the expected molecular weight.

500 mg of the pure bromo intermediate (1.69 mmols) and 140 mg of triethyl phosphite (Fluka) (0.84 mmols) were heated together at 150°C for about 1 h. Other three portions of 140 mg of triethyl phosphite were then added at 30 min interval at the same temperature. When all the starting material had disappeared, the excess of triethyl phosphite was distilled off and the crude material purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 2% methanol in dichloromethane. 468 mg of the expected diethyl phosphonate were obtained as a thick oil. NMR confirmed the structure.

468 mg of the diethyl phosphonate intermediate were treated overnight with 3 ml of a 0.2 M solution of hydrazine in methanol at room temperature. The precipitated phthalhydrazide was filtered off and the remaining solution was evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The residue was taken up in 1 N aq. HCl and the solution was washed with ethyl acetate, basified with NaOH and extracted several times with n-butanol. The butanolic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated to dryness to yield 175 mg of a thick oil whose NMR was in agreement with the product expected.

175 mg of diethyl 5-aminopentylphosphonate were refluxed for 20 h in 0.6 ml of conc. HCl. The acid solution was then evaporated to dryness by azeotropic distillation in vacuo in the presence of n-butanol. The NMR of the glassy oil obtained confirmed it to be the 5-aminopentylphosphonic acid.

12. Preparation of 5-(5-aminopentyl)tetrazole

To a solution of 10 ml of 6-aminocapronitrile (Fluka) (80 mmols) and 13.3 ml of TEA (96 mmols) in 80 ml of tetrahydrofuran, 12.48 ml of benzyl chloroformate (Fluka) (88 mmols) were added dropwise at 0°C under stirring. Stirring was continued for 2 h at room temperature and the solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with 1 N aq. HCl, water and then dried over Na_2SO_4 and the solvent evaporated to yield 19.6 g of a syrup whose NMR was in agreement with the structure.

1 g of the protected 6-aminocapronitrile (4.06 mmols) in 40 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone was heated at 150°C under argon in the presence of 793 mg of sodium azide (12.2 mmols) and 834 mg triethylamine hydrochloride (6.1 mmols). After 4 h the reaction mixture was diluted with 120 ml of water and then carefully acidified to pH 1 with 10% aq. HCl (attention: azotidric acid forms!). The solution was extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase re-extracted with 10% aq. NaOH (x2) and the basic solution washed with ethyl ether, acidified with conc. HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate (x3). Drying and evaporation of the organic phase yielded a syrup that crystallized from methanol/water. 260 mg of a fine powder were obtained. NMR and mass confirmed the structure.

250 mg of the N-protected amino tetrazole (0.86 mmols) were treated at room temperature with 5 ml of thioanisole (43.25 mmols) and 17.5 ml of trifluoroacetic acid for 3 h. Trifluoroacetic acid was concentrated in vacuo in the cold and ethyl ether was added to precipitate the title compound as its trifluoroacetate salt. NMR and mass confirmed the structure.

13. Preparation of N-[3,4-di-(O-tetrahydropyranyl)benzoyl]-thiazolidin-2-thione

A solution of 4.62 g of 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (Fluka) (30 mmols) in 40 ml of methanol was refluxed for 24 h in the presence of 0.325 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 . After cooling the solution to room temperature some solid

NaHCO₃ was added and the solvent evaporated in vacuo. The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate, washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent evaporated to yield a syrup which was crystallized from ethyl acetate/hexane. 3.53 g of white crystals were obtained.

9.1 ml of dihydropyran (Fluka) (0.1 mol) and 250 mg of pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate (1 mmol) were added at room temperature to a stirred solution of 1.68 g of methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (10 mmols) in 4 ml of ethyl acetate and 25 ml of dichloromethane. After 4 d the reaction mixture was washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated to dryness to obtain 3.36 g of an oil which was used for the next step without further purification.

The crude from the previous reaction was dissolved in 40 ml of acetone and to the stirred solution 20 ml of water, 2.76 g of K₂CO₃ (20 mmols) and 10 ml of 1N aq. NaOH (10 mmols) were added and stirring was continued for 7 d at room temperature. Acetone was evaporated in vacuo and the residual water phase was washed with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase was transferred to an E. flask containing an equal volume of chloroform, cooled to 0°C and carefully acidified under vigorous stirring with 50 ml of 1 N aq. HCl. The water phase was then extracted 3 more times with chloroform and the combined organic layers were washed with 0.2% ammonium formate, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated to dryness to yield a syrup which crystallized after hexane addition. 2.34 g of a white solid were obtained. The NMR was in agreement with the structure.

333 mg of 2-thiazoline-2-thiol (Fluka) (2.8 mmols), 577 mg of N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (Fluka) (2.8 mmols) and 35 mg of 4-dimethylaminopyridine were added in the order at 0°C to a stirred solution of 644 mg of the benzoic acid intermediate (2 mmols) in 14 ml ethyl acetate/dichloromethane 5:2. Stirring was continued overnight at room temperature, the precipitated dicyclohexylurea was filtered off and the yellow solution was evaporated in vacuo to yield a yellow oil which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting from 25% acetone in hexane. 700 mg of yellow crystals were obtained from acetone/hexane. NMR and IR confirmed the compound to be the title compound.

14. Preparation of N¹-N⁸-di-tert-butoxycarbonylspermidine

A solution of 19.72 g of BOC-ON (Aldrich) (80 mmols) in 60 ml of degassed tetrahydrofuran (THF) was added dropwise over a 1 h period under argon to a stirred solution of 5.8 g of spermidine (Aldrich) (40 mmols) in 40 ml of degassed THF cooled at 0°C. The reaction was then stirred at room temperature overnight and then evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken up in ethyl ether, washed with 1 N aq. NaOH (x4) and water (x4), dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent concentrated to a small volume in vacuo. Upon addition of ethyl ether 11 g of a white powder precipitated. NMR confirmed it to be the title compound.

15. Preparation of N-tert-butoxycarbonylpropilendiamine

4.2 g of BOC-ON (Aldrich) (17.2 mmols) were added at room temperature to a stirred solution of 2 g of 3-aminopropionitrile fumarate (Aldrich) (15.6 mmols) dissolved in a mixture of 10 ml of dioxane, 10 ml of water and 3.3 ml of triethylamine. After 3 h the reaction mixture was diluted with more water and extracted with dichloromethane (x3). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 N aq. NaOH (x3) and water (x3), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated to dryness. The residual oil was taken up in ethyl ether and precipitated with hexane to yield 2.2 g of a white powder.

1 g of N-BOC-protected intermediate (5.9 mmols) in 7 ml of 1 N ethanolic NaOH was hydrogenated at 40 psi in the presence of 130 mg of Raney nickel (50% slurry in water, pH>9) (Aldrich) for 40 h. Raney nickel was filtered off and the solvent was evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate and washed with 1 N aq. NaOH, dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent removed in vacuo yielding 950 mg of a colorless oil which solidified on standing. NMR confirmed it to be the title compound.

16. Preparation of 3-(2-aminoethylthio)propanoic acid methyl ester trifluoroacetate

To a solution of 0.5 g of cysteamine (Fluka) (6.48 mmols) in 5 ml of CH₂Cl₂, 1.4 g of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (Aldrich) (6.48 mmols) in 5 ml of CH₂Cl₂ were added at room temperature under stirring. After 30 min the organic solvent was evaporated and the crude material dissolved in 5 ml of absolute ethanol. To the ethanolic solution, 2.7 ml of TEA (19.1 mmols) and 1.07 ml of methyl 3-bromopropionate (Fluka) (9.57 mmols) were added in the order. The reaction was completed in about 30 min. Ethanol was removed in vacuo and replaced by 15 ml of chloroform. The organic phase was then washed with water, anidrified on Na₂SO₄ and the solvent evaporated to yield an oil which was finally treated with 1 ml of trifluoroacetic acid at 0°C for 5 min. Evaporation to dryness gave 270 mg of a pale yellow oil. NMR and IR confirmed it to be the title compound.

17. Preparation of 6-amino-2(E)-hexenoic acid

To a stirred solution of 2 ml of 4-amino-butyraldehyde diethyl acetal (Fluka) (11.6 mmols) and 3.6 ml of TEA (25.6 mmols) in 5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 , a solution of 1.5 ml of benzoyl chloride (Fluka) (12.9 mmols) in 5 ml CH_2Cl_2 was added in 30 min. at room temperature. After 1 hour the reaction was diluted with 10 more ml of CH_2Cl_2 , washed with water and the organic phase dried over Na_2SO_4 and the volume adjusted to 20 ml. The new solution was allowed to react for three days under argon in the presence of 1.6 ml of TEA (11.5 mmols), 10.2 g of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (Aldrich) (46.8 mmols) and 1.4 g of 4-dimethylamino-pyridine (Fluka) (11.5 mmols) at room temperature. Removal of the solvent gave a brown oil that was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in n-hexane yielding 1.6 g of the N,N deprotected 4-aminobutyraldehyde diethyl acetal as a colorless oil. NMR confirmed the structure.

The obtained oil was then dissolved in 5 ml of THF and treated with 5 ml of 1N HCl at room temperature for three hours. THF was removed in vacuo and the remaining solution was washed with chloroform (2 ml x3). The organic phase was then washed with a solution of Na_2CO_3 , water, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated to dryness yielding an oil that was used in the next step without further purification.

To a suspension of 160 mg of 60% NaH (4mmols) in 5 ml of dry THF at 0°C under argon, 0.837 ml of triethyl-phosphonoacetate (Fluka) (4.3 mmols) were added. After 30 min. a dry THF (2 ml) solution of the previously obtained aldehyde (1.17 g) (4.02 mmols) was added and the temperature was allowed to rise to room temperature. The reaction was stirred overnight and then 50 more mg of 60% NaH were added at 0°C . After two more hours at room temperature the reaction mixture was treated with diluted HCl (10 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (5ml x3). The combined organic phase was washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated to dryness. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 15% ethyl acetate in n-hexane yielding 765 mg of a syrup. NMR confirmed it to be the expected product with the double bond in E configuration ($J = 16\text{Hz}$).

6.15 ml of 1N LiOH (6.15 mmols) were added to a solution of 739 mg of the unsaturated ester previously obtained (2.05 mmols) in 10 ml of THF under stirring at room temperature. When the starting material had disappeared the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo at 30°C (bath temperature). The aqueous solution was acidified at pH 2 with 1N HCl and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent evaporated yielding an oil that solidified upon standing under vacuum. NMR and MS confirmed it to be 6-N-BOC-amino-2(E)-hexenoic acid.

Removal of the N-BOC protection to obtain the title compound was carried out in neat trifluoroacetic acid at 0°C just before the coupling with the appropriate GE 2270 starting material.

18. Preparation of 3-(2-aminoethoxy)propanoic acid trifluoroacetate

To a stirred solution of 1 g of N-BOC-ethanolamine (6.22 mmols) [prepared according to classical methodologies from ethanolamine (Fluka)] in 10 ml of dry THF at -78°C , 3.88 ml of 1.6 M solution of butyllithium (Fluka) (6.22 mmols) were added under argon. After 30 min. 1.3 g of t-butyl 3-bromo propanoate [prepared according to classical methodologies from 3-bromo propanoic acid (Fluka)] (6.22 mmols) were added, the temperature allowed to rise to room temperature and the resulting mixture stirred for 20 hours at that temperature. After dilution with water the reaction mixture was extracted with n-hexane (5ml x2). Removal of the solvent gave a crude material that was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel 60 (230 - 400 mesh ASTM - Merck) eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in n-hexane yielding 1.43 g of an oil. NMR confirmed it to be the coupled compound.

The total deprotection of the coupled compound was carried out immediately before addition to the appropriate GE 2270 starting material by stirring it in trifluoroacetic acid for about 5 min at room temperature. Removal of trifluoroacetic acid in vacuo yielded the title compound.

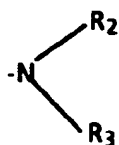
50 **Claims**

1. An amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 having the following formula I

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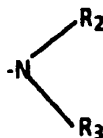
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R₃ represents:
hydrogen,
a linear or branched (C₁-C₁₄) alkyl group bearing from 1 to 3 substituents selected from:

carboxy, sulfo, phosphono, amino which may be optionally protected with a lower alkoxy carbonyl or a benzyloxy carbonyl group, (C₁-C₄)alkylamino wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with a carboxy group, di-(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, hydroxy, halo, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with a carboxy group, (C₁-C₄)alkoxycarbonyl, mercapto, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with a carboxy group, phenyl which may be optionally substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from carboxy, sulfo, hydroxy, halo and mercapto, carbamyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbamyl wherein the alkyl moiety may be optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from carboxy, amino, (C₁-C₄)alkylamino and di-(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, di-(C₁-C₄)alkylcarbamyl wherein the alkyl moieties together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may also represent a saturated 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may optionally be substituted with a carboxy or a carbamyl group on one of the ring carbons and may optionally contain a further heterogroup selected from O, S and N, benzoylamino wherein the phenyl group may be substituted from 1 to 3 hydroxy group, a nitrogen containing 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring which may be unsaturated, partially saturated or wholly saturated and may contain 1 to 3 further heteroatoms selected from N, S and O wherein one of the carbons of the ring may optionally bear a group carboxy, sulfo, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl and sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl and the ring nitrogen atom may optionally be substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl, and benzyl; (C₃-C₆)alkenyl, optionally substituted by carboxy or sulfo; 1-deoxy-1-glucityl; 2-deoxy-2-glucosyl; a fully saturated 5 to 7 membered nitrogen containing heterocyclic ring wherein the nitrogen atom may be optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)alkyl or benzyl and one or two carbons of the ring skeleton may bear a substituent selected from (C₁-C₄)alkyl, carboxy and sulfo; or R₂ and R₃ taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom represent a fully saturated 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may optionally contain a further heteroatom selected from O, S and N, and may optionally bear one or two substituents on the ring carbons selected from (C₁-C₄)alkyl, benzyl, carboxy, sulfo, carboxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, and sulfo(C₁-C₄)alkyl; R₄ represents: hydrogen, methyl, or hydroxymethyl; with the proviso that when R₄ is hydrogen or hydroxymethyl, then simultaneously R is methoxymethyl and R₁ is methyl; and the pharmaceutically addition salts thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R represents methoxymethyl and the other substituents are defined as in claim 1.
3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R represents methoxymethyl, R₁ and R₄ represent methyl and Y represents a group of formula

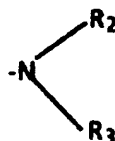


wherein R₂ is hydrogen and R₃ is defined as in claim 1.

4. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R is methoxymethyl, R₁ and R₄ represent a methyl group and Y is an amino moiety which derive from a natural amino acid such as for example glycine, ornithine, serine, aspartic acid, tyrosine, leucine, phenylalanine, methionine, proline, threonine, lysine, or a synthetic dipep-

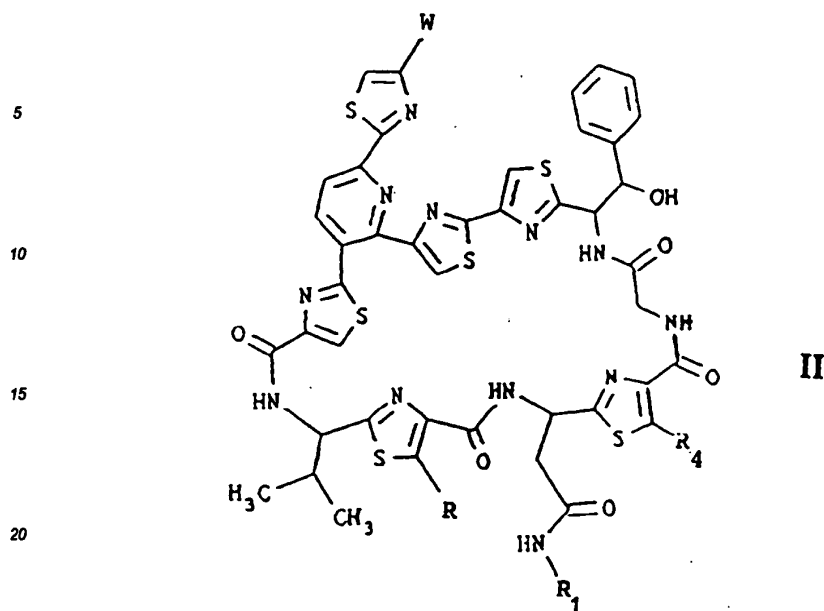
tide such as glycyllysine, serylproline, glycylprolinamide, tyrosylprolinamide, threonylprolinamide, leucylprolinamide.

- 5 5. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R is methoxymethyl, R₁ and R₄ are methyl, Y is a group NR₂R₃ wherein R₂ is hydrogen and R₃ is a linear alkyl chain preferably of 3 to 12 carbons, more preferably of 3 to 7 carbons substituted with a group selected from COOH, SO₃H and PO₃H₂.
- 10 6. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R is methoxymethyl, R₁ and R₄ are methyl, Y is a group NR₂R₃ wherein R₂ is hydrogen and R₃ is CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-COOH.
7. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R represents hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl, R₁ represents hydrogen or methyl, R₄ represents hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl and Y represents a group of formula



wherein R₂ is hydrogen and R₃ is defined as in claim 1.

- 25 8. A compound as claimed in claim 7 wherein Y is an amino moiety which derive from a natural amino acid such as for example glycine, ornithine, serine, aspartic acid, tyrosine, leucine, phenylalanine, methionine, proline, threonine, lysine, or a synthetic dipeptide such as glycyllysine, serylproline, glycylprolinamide, tyrosylprolinamide, threonylprolinamide, leucylprolinamide.
- 30 9. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl, R₁ is hydrogen or methyl, R₄ is hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl and Y is a group NR₂R₃ wherein R₂ is hydrogen and R₃ is a linear alkyl chain preferably of 3 to 12 carbons, more preferably of 3 to 7 carbons substituted with a group selected from COOH, SO₃H and PO₃H₂.
- 35 10. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl, R₁ is hydrogen or methyl, R₄ is hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl and Y is a group NR₂R₃ wherein R₂ is hydrogen and R₃ is CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-COOH.
- 40 11. A process for preparing a compound of claim 1 which comprises reacting an antibiotic GE 2270 compound having formula II:



25 wherein

- W represents a carboxy or an activated ester function;
 R represents hydrogen, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl;
 R₁ represents hydrogen or methyl;
 R₄ represents hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl;

30 with the proviso that when R₄ is hydrogen or hydroxymethyl, then simultaneously R is methoxymethyl and R₁ is methyl, with a selected amine of formula HNR₂R₃ wherein R₂ and R₃ have the same meanings as in claim 1, in an inert organic solvent and, when W is carboxy, in the presence of a condensing agent.

35 12. A process according to claim 11 wherein the condensing agents are selected from (C₁-C₄)alkyl, phenyl or heterocyclic phosphorazidates such as, diphenylphosphorazidate (DPPA), diethyl-phosphorazidate, di(4-nitrophenyl)phosphorazidate, dimorpholylphosphorazidate and diphenylphosphorochloridate.

40 13. A process according to claims 11 and 12 wherein the amine reactant HNR₂R₃ is used in a 1 to 2 fold molar excess with respect on the antibiotic starting material and the reaction temperature is comprised between 0 and 20°C.

14. A compound of any of claims 1 to 10 for use as a medicine.

45 15. A pharmaceutical composition containing a compound of any of claims 1 to 10 as the active ingredient in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. Use of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 10 for preparing a medicament for use as an antibiotic.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 10 0025

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
	No relevant documents disclosed -----		C07K7/56 C07K5/06 A61K35/66
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			C07K A61K C12P
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 23 MARCH 1992	Examiner KORSNER S. E.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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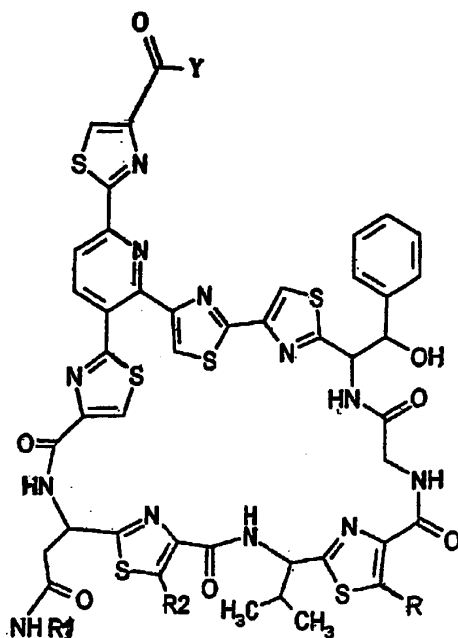
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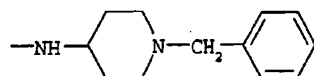
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(54) Title: USE OF AMIDE DERIVATIVE OF GE 2270 FACTOR A3 FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACNE



(I)

(57) Abstract: Use of the compound of formula (I) and the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for topical treatment or prevention of acne formula (I) wherein: R represents methoxymethyl, R1 represents methyl, R2 represents methyl, Y represents the group formula (II). The compound of formula (I) and the pharmaceutically acid addition salts thereof show selective activity against propionibacterium acne and are suitable for use in a method of treatment or prevention of acne.



(II)

WO 03/105881 A1



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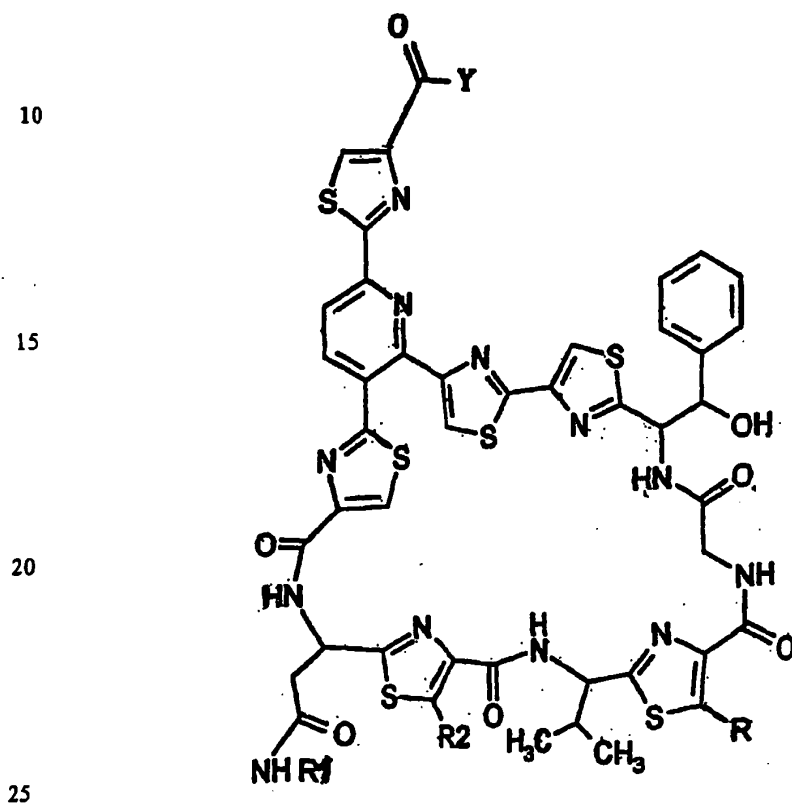
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USE OF AMIDE DERIVATIVE OF GE 2270 FACTOR A3 FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACNE

The object of this invention is to provide a medicament for the treatment or prevention of acne.

5 More particularly, the scope of this invention relates to the use of the compound of formula (I)



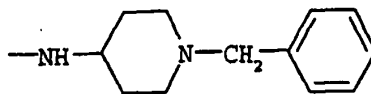
wherein:

R represents methoxymethyl,

R₁ represents methyl,

30 R₂ represents methyl,

Y represents the group



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof;

for the manufacture of a medicament for the topical treatment or prevention of acne.

5 A further object of the invention is a method for topical treatment of acne in a mammal suffering of said skin disorder which comprises topically administering the compound of formula (I) above and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof to said mammal in an
10 amount sufficient to provide inhibitory activity on proliferation of Propionibacterium acnes.

With the term "pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts", as used in this description and claims, are intended those salts with acids which from biological,
15 manufacturing and formulation standpoint are compatible with the pharmaceutical practice.

Representative and suitable acid addition salts of the compounds of formula (I) include those salts formed by standard reaction with both organic and inorganic acids
20 such as, for example, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, phosphoric, acetic, trifluoroacetic, trichloroacetic, succinic, citric, ascorbic, lactic, maleic, fumaric, palmitic, cholic, pamoic, mucic, glutamic, camphoric, glutaric, glycolic, phtalic, tartaric, lauric, stearic,
25 salicylic, methanesulfonic, dodecanesulfonic acid benzenesulfonic, sorbic, picric, benzoic, cinnamic and the like.

The compound of formula (I) above is a known amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃. This latter
30 compound, which corresponds to the compound of formula (I) above wherein Y represent a group hydroxy, is also a known compound. Said amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃ of formula (I), its preparation by amidation of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃, as well as the preparation of
35 its pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts is

described in US 5.599.791.

Acne vulgaris, the most common chronic skin condition seen by dermatologists, is a disorder of the pilosebaceous unit characterized by papules, comedones and pustules. The face, back and chest are the areas most commonly affected as they possess a large number of sebaceous glands, about nine times the concentration found elsewhere on the body¹⁾. It affects more than seventeen million people in the US and it has been estimated that 85 percent of the adolescent population experiences this condition. Acne affects both genders with a peak incidence at 14-17 years for girls and 16-19 years for boys²⁾. It also affects 8 percent of 25-34 years-old and 3 percent of 35-44 years-old adults³⁾. However, the number of patients over the age of 25 affected by acne vulgaris is increasing. Adult women, in particular, may be affected and may experience premenstrual flares. In any case, severe acne tends to be more common in adolescent males than in people of other age-groups.

Although the primary cause of acne is end-organ hypersensitiveness to circulating androgens triggering sebum overproduction in the follicle, an important role is also played by secondary bacterial infection that is favoured by abnormal desquamation of follicular epithelium. The increased amount of sebum produced, combined with excessive numbers of desquamated epithelial cells from the walls of the sebaceous follicle, accumulates within and distends the follicle, resulting in the formation of a clinically unapparent precursor lesion of acne vulgaris called the microcomedone. There are several explanations for ductal hypercornification. These include the comedogenic effects of certain sebaceous lipids, an androgen-controlled defect, retinoid control, local cytokine modulation and the effects of ductal bacteria⁴⁾. Propionibacterium acnes is a member of the resident bacterial flora and resides in sebaceous follicles. The anaerobic environment of the follicles that

are plugged, indeed, particularly facilitate proliferation of P. acnes causing the release of chemotactic factors and proinflammatory mediators into the follicle and surrounding dermis leading to the inflammation^{5),6),7)}. Detailed
5 investigation of cell types and adhesion molecules would support the view that the inflammation of acne is a normal type 4 response in the first 76 h^{8),9),10)}.

The clinical manifestations of these pathophysiological events include non-inflammatory closed (blackhead) or open
10 (whitehead) comedos, as well as inflammatory lesions, including papules, pustules, cysts and nodules¹¹⁾.

Acne can be divided into mild, moderate and severe based on the number of lesions and the surface of skin involved. Mild acne is characterized by open and closed
15 comedones sometimes accompanied by few superficial inflammatory lesions, moderate acne is characterized by increasing largely superficial inflammatory lesions with pustules that have the tendency to scar with time. Nodules and cysts with marked scarring characterize severe acne.

20 While acne is not a life threatening disease, it has been related to psychiatric morbidity for many years. Emotional stress can exacerbate acne, and patients with acne develop psychiatric problems as a consequence of their condition¹²⁾. Psychiatric issues associated with acne include
25 problems with self-esteem/self-confidence, body image, embarrassment/social withdrawal, depression, anxiety, anger, preoccupation with acne, frustration/confusion, limitations in lifestyle, and problems in family relationships^{13),14)}. Permanent scarring is another relevant
30 consequence of acne.

The treatment and prevention of acne includes various topical and systemic therapies and is guided by the type of clinical lesions present. Successful management of acne requires also careful patient evaluation followed by
35 consideration of several factors related to the patient,

e.g. age, skin type, coexisting conditions, lifestyle, menstrual regularity. The ideal agent would target each of the pathogenic factors without producing adverse effects. However, no single topical therapeutic agent has yet emerged that is capable of ameliorating all of the factors involved in the etiopathogenesis of acne vulgaris. Topical therapy is often preferred because of its safety compared with others forms of treatments¹⁵⁾. Current topical therapies include comedolytic agents such as tretinoin, adapalene, azelaic acid, tazarotene and salicylic acid; antimicrobial agents such as benzoyl peroxide; antibiotics such as clindamycin, erythromycin and tetracycline; and anti-inflammatory agents such as sodium sulfacetamide. Oral antibiotics are often added to the treatment regimen when acne does not respond satisfactorily to topical therapy. Other systemic treatments for more severe, recalcitrant acne include estrogens, antiandrogens, and isotretinoin.

The eradication of P. acnes constitutes a logical approach to effective treatment, since the mere presence of this organism partially defines the disorder⁴⁾. Benzoyl peroxide exerts its bactericidal activity on P. acnes by generating reactive oxygen species in the sebaceous follicle¹⁶⁾. It is very effective in combination with either topical antibiotics or tretinoin¹⁷⁾. The major adverse effect of benzoyl peroxide is local irritation, particularly pronounced at therapy initiation. Other recorded adverse effects include erythema, dryness and allergic contact dermatitis (1-3% of patients). Clothes bleaching may present a problem in case of application to the chest or to the back.

Topical erythromycin and clindamycin have similar efficacy in patients with acne and are useful in the treatment of mild to moderate acne¹⁸⁾. These agents are available in a variety of formulations and are applied once or twice daily. They are often used in combination with

benzoyl peroxide or tretinoin. Topical antibiotics are associated with some minor skin irritation, maybe influenced by the vehicle used. Diarrhea and pseudomembranous colitis have been associated with the use of topical clindamycin^{19), 20)}.

One of the biggest concerns with the use of antibiotics in acne therapy is the emergence of resistant strains of P. acnes and of other Gram-positive bacteria of the resident flora. P. acnes resistance is now accepted as clinical issue of increasing importance⁵⁾. Combined resistance to erythromycin and clindamycin was first reported in 1979 in the USA in 20% of follicular P. acnes isolates from acne patients treated with topical formulations of either drug²¹⁾, while resistance of P. acnes to tetracyclines was first documented in 1983 in USA in patients who were not responding well to oral antibiotic treatment²²⁾. At present, it has been estimated that 1 in 4 acne patients harbour P. acnes strains resistant to clindamycin, erythromycin, and/or tetracycline²³⁾. In 1997, 65% of 567 acne patients in UK carried resistant P. acnes strains²⁴⁾. In a recent study, antibiotic-resistant P. acnes strains were found in 28% of acne patients previously treated with antibiotics compared with only 6% of acne patients not receiving antibiotic treatment²⁵⁾. It has also been demonstrated that P. acnes strains resistant to erythromycin, clindamycin, tetracycline and a variety of related antibiotics are to be found in Europe, USA, Australia and Japan²⁶⁾. The presence of erythromycin-resistant propionibacteria on the skin surface has been shown to correlate very strongly with inadequate response during therapy with oral erythromycin²⁷⁾. Besides, it is well documented that resistant strains of coagulase-negative staphylococci within the resident skin flora increase in both prevalence and population density as duration of topical antibiotic therapy of acne increases. Acne patients represent a

considerable reservoir of resistant strains of these important nosocomial pathogens which can be transferred to close contacts²⁴⁾.

Another drawback of currently used broad spectrum antibiotics is their poor selectivity of action against P. acnes, as they are active against all other Gram-positive bacteria which normally colonize the skin. This results in the eradication of these organisms whose presence on the skin is an obstacle to and generally prevents colonization by other problematic organisms: potentially, the elimination of resident Gram-positive bacteria may favour side infections caused by difficult-to-treat Gram-negative bacteria and pathogenic fungi.

It follows a need for a new antibiotic, possibly provided with novel mechanism of action, active against strains of P. acnes both susceptible and resistant to currently used antibacterial agents; further improvement on current therapy could be achieved with an antibiotic highly selective for P. acnes because of the lower possibility of skin side infections; low frequency of selection of resistant mutants and bactericidal activity would be additional advantages which could further recommend the use of such antibacterial agent.

The selectivity of action against P. acnes should allow maintaining almost unchanged the normal Gram-positive bacterial flora of the follicles, mainly staphylococci, thus preventing possible site colonization by other disease-causing bacteria, including Gram-negative pathogens, and fungi.

Selectivity of action against P. acnes is defined as a condition where the anti-acne candidate compound to be used in the treatment or prevention of acne, at the dosage which is usually employed in the topical formulations to provoke inhibition of proliferation of P. acnes on the skin, is inactive against all other Gram-positive bacteria, which

normally colonize the skin surface thus contributing to the maintenance of its physiological conditions. In particular, bacterial strains which should not be affected by topical administration of the anti-acne candidate compound are

5 Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, and Streptococcus pyogenes strains. A pre-requisite to achieve a reasonable certainty that the above condition of selectivity of action is met, is that the anti-acne candidate compound shows in a series of *in vitro* tests MIC

10 (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration) values against the above mentioned strains which are much higher than those displayed against Propionibacterium acnes strains which are both sensible and resistant to other antibiotics which are currently employed in the treatment of skin disorders such

15 as erythromycin and clindamycin.

This property in a therapeutic setting, i.e. topical treatment of acne, will allow application of amounts of the drug which will not substantially affect the normal Gram-positive bacterial flora of the skin, mainly staphylococci,

20 thus preventing possible site colonization by other disease-causing bacteria, including Gram-negative pathogens, and fungi.

According to this invention it has been found that the profile of activity of this amide derivative of formula (I)

25 demonstrates that the said compound selectively inhibits the growth of P. acnes at concentration that are more than 1000 times lower than those required to inhibit the growth of the above mentioned bacteria that are present on the surface of the normal skin, thus indicating that it is

30 useful for selective antimicrobial therapy of mild/moderate acne via topical administration as mono-therapy or in association with agents that possess comedolytic and anticomedogenic activity. In fact, the compound of formula (I) has selective *in vitro* activity against

35 Propionibacterium acnes, with MIC values ranging from 0.06

(80% of tested strains) to 0.25 mg/mL including isolates resistant to broader spectrum antibiotics, i.e. erythromycin, tetracyclin and clindamycin, which have been used extensively for the treatment of acne for over 30 years. Other Gram-positive species are not susceptible to the compound of formula (I), the only exception being enterococci, which are inhibited at concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 16 mg/mL. However, these strains have no relevance in the context of this invention since they are not part of the normal skin flora. The compound of formula (I) is inactive against Gram-negative bacteria and fungi.

The surprisingly high degree of selectivity action of the compound of formula (I) of this invention has been evidenced through in vitro tests wherein the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) against Propionibacterium acnes strains both sensitive and resistant to erythromycin and clindamycin and against a series Staphylococcus strains have been determined. The tests have been carried out in comparison with antibiotic GE 2270 and four representative compounds (B, C, D and E) described in US 5.599.791.

The results are reported in TABLE 1 below

TABLE 1

Microorganism	strain	medium	MIC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)				
			A	B	C	D	GE 2270
Staphylococcus aureus	Smith ATCC 19636	Mueller Hinton (MH)	>128	2	2	1	0.06
Staphylococcus aureus	Smith ATCC 19636	MH+30% bovine serum	>128	8	8	4	0.25
Staphylococcus aureus	MRSA	MH	>128	4	2	0.250	<0.125
Staphylococcus epidermidis	ATCC 12228	MH	>128	8	4	0.5	<0.125
Streptococcus pyogenes	C 203	MH	>128	>128	>128	8	0.25
Propionibacterium acne	ATCC 6919	Wilkins Chalgren (WC)	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	ATCC 6922	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	ATCC 25746	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.125	0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
Propionibacterium acne	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125

A: Compound of formula (I); B: Compound of Example 10 of US 5.599.791; C: Compound of Example 12 of US 5.599.791; D: Compound of Example 13 of US 5.599.791

The data reported in the above TABLE confirm that all comparison compounds B, C, and D and GE 2270, although presenting the same level of activity of the amide compound of formula (I) of this invention (A) against
5 Propionibacterium acnes strains, they are active also against all Staphylococcus strains tested, with MIC values ranging from 0.06 µg/ml to 8 µg/ml. This activity profile can justify the acknowledgement of a selectivity of action against the Propionibacterium strains.

10 The suitability of the compound of formula (I) for use in the treatment of acne vulgaris has been confirmed in a series of microbiological, toxicological and pharmacokinetic evaluations, the results of which are reported in the following.

15 In TABLE 2 below are summarized the results of a study of the microbiological activity of the amide compound of formula (I) against 15 isolates of P. acnes displaying resistance to clindamycin or erythromycin collected from patients affected by acne. TABLE 3 reports the activity
20 data of the same amide compound of formula (I) against 5 clinical isolates of P. acnes displaying sensitivity toward erythromycin and clindamycin.

TABLE 2

Summary of minimum inhibitory concentration values for erythromycin, clindamycin and compound of formula (I) against clinical isolates of P. acnes displaying
 5 antibiotic-resistant phenotypes.

MIC µg/ml	Erythromycin			Clindamycin			Compound of formula (I)		
	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90
0.015									
0.03							9	60%	MIC ₅₀
0.06							6	100%	MIC ₉₀
0.125									
0.25									
0.5									
1									
2									
4				3	20%				
8				2	33%				
16				0					
32				0					
64				8	87%	MIC ₅₀			
128				0					
256				2	100%	MIC ₉₀			
512	1	7%							
1024	11	80%	MIC ₅₀						
2048	3	100%	MIC ₉₀						

TABLE 3

Summary of minimum inhibitory concentration values for erythromycin, clindamycin and compound of formula (I) against clinical isolates of P. acnes displaying
 5 antibiotic-sensitive phenotypes

MIC µg/ml	Erythromycin			Clindamycin			Compound of formula (I)		
	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90
0.015									
0.03							4	80%	
0.06							1	100%	
0.125	5	100%	MIC ₉₀	3	60%	MIC ₅₀			
0.25				1	80%				
0.5				1	100%	MIC ₉₀			
1									

15

MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ means minimum inhibitory concentration capable of inhibiting 50% and 90%, respectively, of the
 20 strains tested.

The above TABLES 2 and 3 shows that the compound of formula (I) is as active against erythromycin and clindamycin resistant P. acne strains as is active against antibiotic sensitive P. acne strains. To determine the
 25 frequency of selection of P. acne mutants, resistant to the compound of formula (I), the same compound was incorporated into solid medium at 1 and 10 µg/ml and bacterial suspensions of approximately 10¹⁰ CFU were distributed on the plate surface. Based on the number of grown colonies,
 30 the frequency of resistance to the compound of formula (I) ranged from 1.4 X 10⁻⁹ to 1.5 X 10⁻¹⁰ at 1 µg/mL and from 3.3 X 10⁻⁹ to 9.4 X 10⁻¹⁰ at 10 µg/ml.

Dermal administration tests of the compound of formula (I) show that the absorption of the said compound through the skin is very low or null.

Topical absorption was assessed both with the 3% gel formulation of Example 6 below and with a 3% polyethylene glycol 400 solution.

Studies in rabbits with the 3% gel formulation showed measurable plasma concentrations of the test compound after 7 days of daily applications only in a limited number of samples, indicating minimal, if any, absorption. In a 28 days tolerability study on both scarified and non-scarified skin in rabbits, the 3% gel showed no detectable plasma levels throughout the whole study.

According to this invention the compound of formula (I) can be incorporated into a variety of formulations suitable for topical delivery of active ingredients. The topical formulations suitable for topical treatment and prevention of acne vulgaris are creams, lotions, mousses, sprays, emulsions, gels and the like, which are manufactured according to methods commonly known in the art (see, for instance: Topical Formulations: Design and Development - Bozena Michniak/Paperback/CRC Press, LLC/February 1999; Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy 20th - Alfonso L. Gennaro, Alfonso R. (Ed.) Gennaro; Publisher: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, December 2000, 20th Ed.; Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology - James Swarbrick (Editor), James C. Boylan (Editor)/Hardcover/Marcel Dekker/May 1997).

In said formulations, the amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 of formula (I) may optionally be associated with other components which have auxiliary action in the treatment and prevention of acne or may provide skin benefits. Examples of said additional components are, for instance, other ingredients active against proliferation of Propionibacterium acnes, e.g.

antibiotics such as erythromycin, clindamycin and tetracyclines, antimicrobials such as chlorexidine and benzoylperoxide, synthetic or natural substances which have been described as possessing inhibitory activity against P. acnes such as 1-pentadecanol²⁸⁾ and derivatives thereof²⁹⁾, cedrene, caryophyllene, longifolene and thujopsene³⁰⁾, comedolytic agents such as tretinoin, adapalene, azelaic acid, tazarotene, salicylic acid and derivatives thereof, antinflammatory agents such as NSAID (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen, naproxen, sulfacetamide), steroidal antinflammatory agents (e.g. hydrocortisone), vitamins (e.g. retinoic acid and derivatives thereof), oil or sebum control agents (e.g. clay silicones), skin healing agents, and skin conditioning agents.

In general the amount of the above compound of formula (I) of this invention in the topical composition for treating or preventing acne according to this invention may range from about 0.1% (w/w) to about 10% (w/w).

The topical compositions useful for delivery of the compound of formula (I) contains the usual pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, including those having carrier, vehicle, or other delivery functions, preservative agents, surface active agents, moisture retaining agent, thickeners, perfumes, chelating agents, water, alcohols, antioxidants, antiseptics, colorants and UV adsorbents.

Non limitative examples of topical compositions containing the amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A are given herebelow with the purpose of illustrating the invention.

Example 1: 3% cream

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I), as hydrochloride	3,000
Sodium hydroxide	0,102
Benzyl alcohol	0,850
Sorbitan monostearate	1,615
Cetyl palmitate	1,700
Cetyl alcohol	3,400
Stearyl alcohol	3,400
Polysorbate 60	5,185
Isopropyl myristate	6,800
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	12,000
Purified water	61,948
	<hr/> 100,00

Example 2: 3% gel

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I), as lactate	3,000
Hydroxyethyl cellulose	2,500
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	47,000
Purified water	47,000
	<hr/> 100,000

Example 3: 3% alcoholic gel I

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I), as hydrochloride	3,000
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	12,000
Hydroxypropyl cellulose	15,000
Ethyl alcohol 96%	70,000
	<hr/> 100,000

Example 4: 3% alcoholic gel II

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	3,000
Hydroxypropyl cellulose	3,000 or 1,500
Purified water	9,500
Lactic acid	0,500
Ethyl alcohol 95%	84,000 or 85,500
Cetyl alcohol	<hr/> 100,000

Example 5: 3% hydroalcoholic lotion

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	3,000
Lactic acid	2,000
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	36,500
Ethyl alcohol	10,000
Methyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,150
Propyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,050
Water	q.s. to 100

Example 6: 1,5% or 3% gel

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	1,500 or 3,000
Methyl cellulose	1,500
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	35,000
Ethyl alcohol 96%	10,000
Lactic acid	2,000
Methyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,150
Propyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,050
Purified water	q.s. to 100,000

Examples 7, 8 and 9: 0.1%, 1% and 0.5% gels

7)	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	0,100
Alcohol SD 40	81,000
Hydroxypropyl cellulose, zinc acetate, propylene glycol, diethylamine lauramide, fragrances	q.s. to 100,000

5

8)	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	1,000
Alcohol SD 40-2	77,000
Propylene glycol, hydroxypropyl cellulose	q.s. to 100,000

9)

Weight (per cent)

Compound of formula (I)

0,500

Butylated hydroxytoluene,
hydroxypropyl cellulose, ethyl
alcohol

q.s. to 100,000

Example 10: 5% cream

Weight
(per cent)

Compound of formula (I)

5,000

Polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters,
cetyl-stearyl octanoate, wax and
glycerides mixture, glycol,
propylene glycol, benzoic acid,
purified water

q.s. to 100,000

5 Example 11: 5% Dermatological suspension

Weight
(per cent)

Compound of formula (I)

5,000

Glycol, isostearyl alcohol, cetyl-
stearyl alcohol, stearic acid,
glyceryl monostearate, sodium
lauroyl sarcosinate, methyl p-
hydroxybenzoate, purified water

q.s. to 100,000

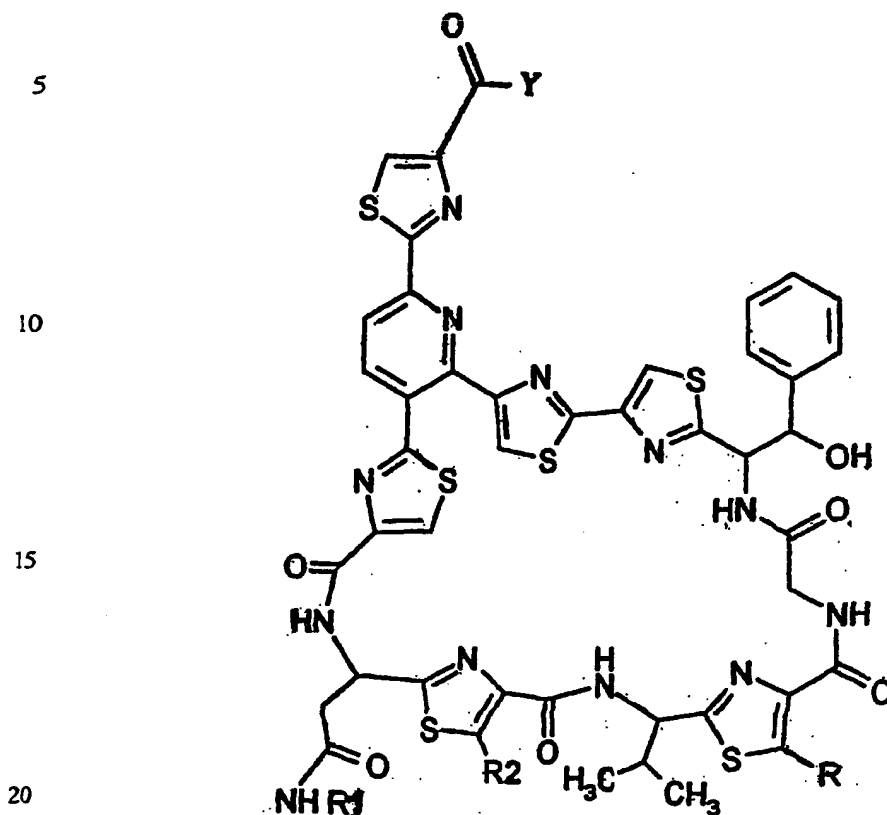
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CLAIMS

1. Use of the compound of formula (I)



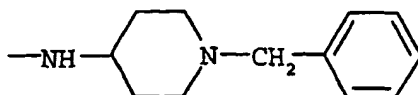
wherein:

R represents methoxymethyl,

R₁ represents methyl,

R₂ represents methyl,

Y represents the group



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts
30 thereof;

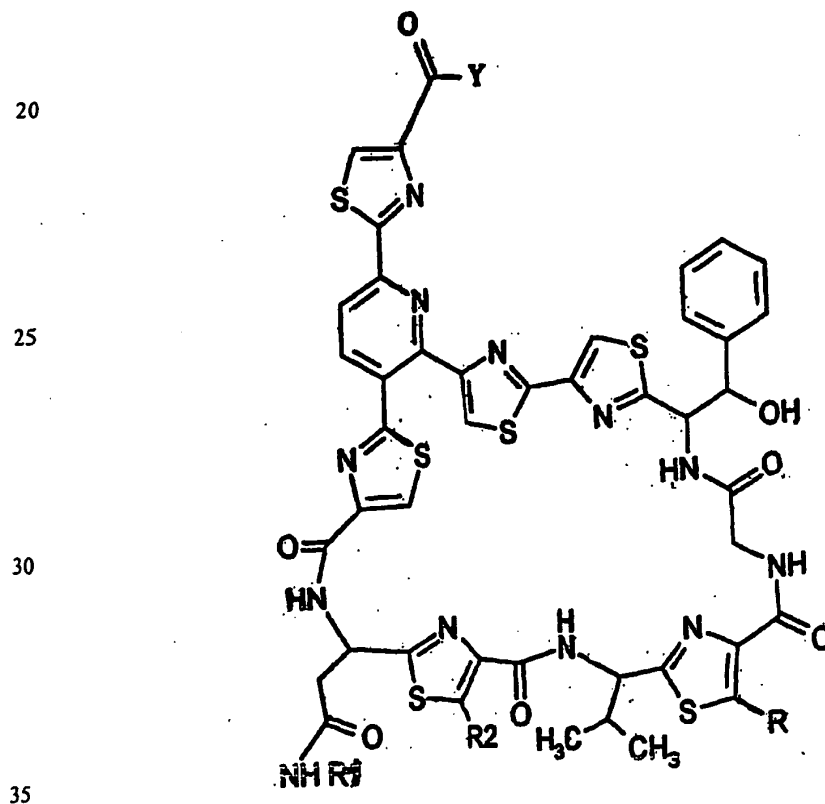
for the manufacture of a medicament for the topical treatment or prevention of acne.

2. Use according to claim 1 wherein the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is associated with other components which have auxiliary action in the treatment of acne or provide skin benefits.

3. Use according to any of claims 1 and 2 wherein the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is incorporated into a pharmaceutical composition suitable for topical administration in an amount ranging from about 0.1 to 10 per cent by weight of said pharmaceutical composition.

4. Use as in any of claims 1 to 3 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts is a salts with hydrochloric ac or lactic acid.

15 5. A medicament for use in the topical treatment or prevention of acne which comprises a compound of formula (I)



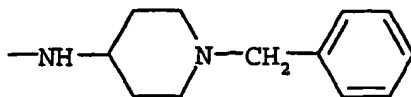
wherein:

R represents methoxymethyl,

R₁ represents methyl,

R₂ represents methyl,

5 Y represents the group



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.

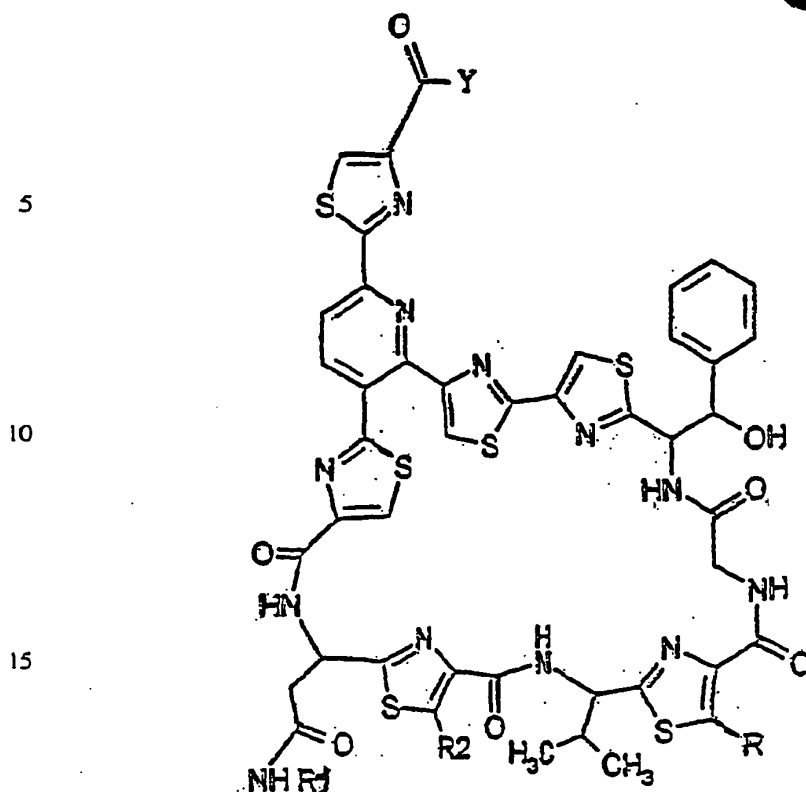
6. A medicament as in claim 5 wherein the compound of
10 formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is associated with other components which have auxiliary action in the treatment of acne or provide skin benefits.

7. A medicament as in any of claims 5 and 6 wherein the
15 compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is admixed with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

8. A medicament as in any of claims 5 to 7 wherein the
20 compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is contained in an amount which ranges from 0.1 to 10 per cent by weight of the said medicament.

9. A medicament according to any of claims 5 to 7 which
25 is in the form of a cream, lotion, mousse, spray, emulsion or gel.

10. A method for treating or preventing acne which comprises topically administering a compound of formula (I)



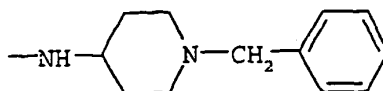
20 wherein:

R represents methoxymethyl,

R₁ represents methyl,

R₂ represents methyl,

Y represents the group



25

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof to a patient affected by or exposed to said skin disorder, in an amount sufficient to provide inhibitory activity or proliferation of Propionibacterium acne.

30 11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is associated with other components

which have auxiliary action in the treatment of acne or provide skin benefits.

12. Use as in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the inhibitory activity of the compound of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acid addition salt thereof is selective towards Propionibacterium acne.

13. A medicament as in any of claims 5 to 9 wherein the inhibitory activity of the compound of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is selective towards Propionibacterium acne.

14. A method according to any of claims 10 and 11 wherein the inhibitory activity of the compound of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is selective towards Propionibacterium acne.

15. Use of a compound according to claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for the topical treatment or prevention of acne characterized in that said medicament is selective towards Propionibacterium acne.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/EP 03/05989

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K38/12 A61P17/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	EP 0 494 078 A (LEPETIT SPA) 8 July 1992 (1992-07-08)	1,3-5, 7-10, 12-15
Y	compound 33, Table II on p. 36, Table VII, p. 67, lines 51-52	2,6,11
Y	--- PANZER J D ET AL: "ACNE TREATMENT: A COMPARATIVE EFFICACY TRIAL OF CLINDAMYCIN AND TETRACYCLINE" CUTIS, EXCERPTA MEDICA, BELLE MEAD, NJ, US, vol. 19, no. 1, January 1977 (1977-01), pages 109-111, XP009010123 ISSN: 0011-4162 the whole document --- -/--	2,6,11

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 October 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/10/2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

P 03/05989

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 6 008 225 A (CIABATTI ROMEO ET AL) 28 December 1999 (1999-12-28) the whole document -----	1-15

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